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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XIV NO. 283— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1926 ONE ANNA

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 „	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10 940
29 „	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15.905
12 „	RANPURA		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 „	CHINAq		7,962
26 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 „	RANPURA		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

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To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th „	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

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1926		
15th Dec.	HOLLAND MARU	To Japan
21st „	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA	China & Japan
	NALDERA	At Colombo for Australia
18th „	NELLORE	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	At Colombo for Australia

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N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

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1926		
29thNov	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
1st Dec.	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
3rd „	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
4th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
8th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

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Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gujra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

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RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000

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Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th December 1926, at 3 p.m. Bombay Time; for the consideration of the following business:—

(1) (a) Schools Committee's letter—Intimating that four senior members of the Committee retired at the end of the current calendar year. (b) Election of two members of the Committee from among the members of the Corporation. (c) Election of two non-Councillor members.

2. Letter from Mr. Damodar Ganesh Nagle and others, tenants of Bhageshwar Bhuwan, Mahim—Regarding the insanitary condition of their premises.

3. Letter from Mr. N. S. Sheik—Suggesting that the Tramways Company may be asked to withdraw the privilege of issuing tickets to children at half fares.

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, General Committee, Local Self-Government Institue—Forwarding resolutions passed at the Local Self-Government Conference held at Poona and requesting sympathy, support and co-operation of the Corporation.

5. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Hussein Subrati, Butcher—Requesting that a license may be granted to him for opening a mutton shop at Tardeo Road.

6 Letter from Mr. Kavasji Bamanji—Regarding the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the residents of Mahim on account of the overbridge built at the extreme northern end of the Mahim Railway Station.

7. Letter from the President, Bandra Municipality—Regarding the rate charged to the Bandra Municipality for water supplied to them.

8. Letter from Messrs. Maganlal Premji & Co.—Inviting attention to the insufficient lighting of Clive Road, Mandvi.

9. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Suggesting that the Corporation may stop the practice of killing rats.

10 Letter from Mr. Chimanlal D. Shah, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein—Regarding the nuisance caused by the blocking up of a sweeper's passage near his client's property at Tardeo.

11. Letter from Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Aphale and others, tenants of Joglekar's Chawl, Dharavi Road, Sion—Regarding the nuisance committed by the occupants of a neighbouring chawl on an open piece of land in their vicinity.

12. Letter from Messrs. Champaklal [illegible]—Regarding the condition of [illegible] in front of their shop at Abdul [illegible].

13. Letter from Mr. Shivram Keshav Iyekar—Requesting that a wooden chowkie for supplying petrol erected on a footpath in front of his shop at Government Gate Road may be ordered to be removed.

14. Letter from Mr. Shaukat Ali Valad Mahomed Ismail and others—Suggesting that a playground may be provided for children attending Municipal schools at Zakaria Bunder, F Ward.

15. Letter from Messrs. Mohile and Parekh, Solicitors, on behalf of certain landowners of Lady Jamsetji Road—Requesting that the deposits taken from their clients in connection with the construction of a 30 feet road may be refunded.

16. Letter from Mr. Jamshedji B. Kapadia, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his clients, the Bombay Labour Carts Association—Requesting that a reduction may be made in the wheel tax on labour carts.

17. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Ardesir Kohiyar—Inviting attention to the condition of his residence in Curramsey Building, Grant Road.

18. Letters from Mr. A. C. Sequeira and others—Regarding nuisance apprehended from the proposed construction of a latrine and a urinal on Nawab Tank Bridge play ground.

19. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Suggesting that the Corporation may appoint a Committee to find out whether any harm is done by vaccination.

20. Letter from Mr. M. D. Joshi and others—Complaining about the nuisance caused by the working of the engines of the *Nava Kal* Press at Charni Road, Girgaum.

21. Letter from Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Secretary, Medical Relief League, Bombay—Requesting that the Corporation may sanction a grant towards the fund of the League.

22. Letter from Mr. Shaikh Ahmed Hussein—Requesting that some compensation allowance may be paid to him in respect of the services rendered by his late father as a Municipal school teacher.

23. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Architectural Association—Regarding the position in which the licensed Surveyor stands in relation to the Building owner in conducting building operations.

24. Letter from Capt W. C. Price on behalf of the "Daily Telegraph" of London—Inviting the co-operation of the Bombay Municipality in a scheme formulated by the "Daily Telegraph" of giving publicity to every phase of activity within the most important towns in India.

25. Letter from Mr. Kanji Karamsey Master—Forwarding a book containing his suggestions regarding the management of the Schools Committee and the use made by the Committee thereof.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—

26. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding the cost of lighting the surroundings of public urinals in the City.

27. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 2,25,000 being appropriated as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of acquiring a property at Bellasis Road for a Maternity Home.

28. Informing the Corporation that the suggestion for amending the Municipal Act, so as to require the Standing Committee or its Sub-Committee to inspect the stores in respect of which they have accepted tenders, is not feasible.

29. Recommending sanction to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company being permitted to lay overhead services for the supply of energy to the electric lamps to be put up on the road between Gowari Station and the Dadar Colony.

30. Recommending sanction to the payment of three bills for Rs. 50 12.0 each preferred by certain Councillors for travelling expenses incurred by them in attending the Conference of Local Boards and Municipalities at Poona as the Corporation's delegates.

31. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

32. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 61,429 being made to meet certain charges, grants in respect of which have lapsed.

33. Recommending approval to the termination of the agreement with Government for the lease of a piece of Sanadi land at Khoja Street.

34. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

35 Forwarding certain correspondence regarding the payment of fees to Mr. N. D. Kanga as expert valuer in contested cases of land acquisition.

36. Recommending approval to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,99,155 for Mahim Development Scheme No. VIII.

37. Recommending sanction to an Inspector in the Drainage Department being allowed to start on a salary of Rs. 190 plus Rs. 30 C. A. per month.

38. Recommending sanction to the necessary adjustment being made in respect of a plot of Municipal land at Mahim known as "Nalbundki Wadi," proposed to be given to the Schools Committee for the construction of a school, as proposed by the Commissioner.

39. Requesting sanction to an agreement being entered into with Mr. Jagopal Gangabishan in respect of a lease for the setback land in front of his premises at Shaik Memon Street.

40. Recommending approval to the revised plans and estimates for the work of diverting some of the existing water mains and fittings that will be affected by the operations of the Mahim Development Scheme.

41. Recommending approval to the terms of settlement arranged in respect of the acquisition of a property required in connection with the proposed road between Dadar and Matunga.

42. Recommending sanction to the purchase from Government of a strip of land out of the Palton Road Estate for Municipal purposes.

43. Recommending sanction to the schedule of the Establishment of the Health Department being varied so as to admit of the post of Conservancy Assistant being abolished.

44-45. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (44) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (45) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.—

46. Reporting on an application for giving an annual grant to the Sewing Class conducted by the Mahila Mandal, Social Service League, Bombay.

47. Forwarding a revised register of children in F and G wards in connection with the introduction of free and compulsory Primary education.

48. Submitting a report as to the arrangements made for the teaching of handicraft in Municipal Schools.

49. Reporting as to the dismissal of a Municipal School Teacher.

50. Regarding the provision of school buildings in F and G Wards.

51. Reporting that no distinction based on caste prejudices is made in selecting buildings for Municipal Schools and regulating admission of students therein.

52. Submitting a report as to the provision of housing accommodation for Municipal Teachers.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER

53. Reporting on a complaint from Mr. S. B. Sirkar regarding payment of instalments of certain betterment charges in respect of his property at Lady Jamshedji Road.

54. Reporting on a complaint regarding nuisance caused by the choking of a drain in Sadashiv Street.

55. Reporting the circumstances under which a license to sell mutton in a building at Suparibag Road was granted.

56. Regarding the repairs of Babula Tank Road.

57. Forwarding for approval a draft agreement to be entered into with Dr. V. R. Khanolkar in connection with his appointment as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at the Seth G. S. M. College, and Pathologist and Bacteriologist at the K. E. M. Hospital.

58. Requesting sanction to a retired Ambulance Cooly in the Health Department being granted a gratuity of Rs. 140.

59. Reporting as to how the silt removed from the sewers and drains is disposed of.

60. Reporting as to whether it is desirable and feasible to widen Matunga Bazar Road near the G. I. P. Railway Matunga foot-bridge.

61. Reporting as to the advisability of placing benches along the Tramway reservation from Lalbag to Dadar.

62. Reporting on a complaint as to the construction of certain shops in Banian Street, etc.

63. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

64. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies

65. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

66. Submitting a report as to the age of superannuation for Government servants in Ministerial appointments, etc.

67. Submitting a report as to the deposit of building materials, etc., on a portion of Clerk Road.

68. Requesting sanction to certain fees as proposed by him being levied in respect of a private market at Worli.

69 Reporting as to the nuisance caused to the residents of Wadala, Sewree Cross Road, etc., by noxious smells arising from the open drains in those roads.

70. Reporting on a complaint about watering of roads, etc., at DeLisle Road.

71. Forwarding statements showing public roads and streets metalled, repaired, etc.

72. Reporting on an application from Butcher Subrati Hussein asking for the restoration of his Mutton-stall license at Sussex Road.

73. Regarding the question of providing Tramway shelters at certain places

74. Submitting a report as to the cause of delay in carrying out the work of asphalting Girgaum Road from the Portuguese Church to Opera House.

75. Requesting sanction to the permanent closing of Coppersmith Lane between Abdul Rehman Street and Mumbadevi Road.

76. Requesting sanction to allow Messrs. Havero Trading Company to instal an electric aerial line on the Ballard Estate.

77. Requesting sanction to allow certain companies to lay underground cables in a portion of Tulsi pipe ground.

78. Requesting sanction to new street numbers being assigned to properties in F Ward.

79. Intimating that Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage desires to retire from Municipal service and submitting proposals to fill in the post.

80. Regarding the construction of swimming baths at Chowpatty Sea-Face and at Mahim.

81. Requesting sanction to name certain roads after the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

82. Submitting revised estimates for Mahim Development Scheme No. III.

83. Submitting a report as to the reservation of Municipal dispensaries for female patients.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS:—

84. Regarding the question of the extension of the terms of reference of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

85. Forwarding a Press Note on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

86. Regarding a proposal to improve the lighting of the foot-path on the Kennedy Sea Face.

87. Regarding the question of substituting a non-refundable Terminal Tax for the existing Town Duties.

88. Letter from Sir Percival David Bart.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Sir Sassoon David.

89. Letter from Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

90. Bombay Improvement Trust letter—Forwarding Administration Report of the Trust for the year ending 31st March 1925.

91. Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police,—Forwarding a notification issued by the Commissioner of Police regarding the regulation of Traffic in Bhuleshwar Street and Cathedral Street.

92. Letter from Mr. J. B. Baman Behram, representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P Railway Advisory Committee—Regarding the removal of alarm chains and brakemen from the local trains of the G. I. P. Railway.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

93. (a) From Mr. Naoraji M. Dumasia For obtaining a report as to the measures that should be adopted to check the spread of Tuberculosis in the City and (b) Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas on the subject.

94. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining certain particulars about the grant given to the Kanji Karamsi Master School

95. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Agent, B. B. and C. I Railway to construct another overbridge at the southern end of Mahim Station.

96 100. From Mr. W. H. Hammond, seconded by Mr. H. J. Davis—(96) For intimating to the Commissioner of Police the desire of the Corporation that all lorries and other commercial motor vehicles shall carry a mirror so placed that the driver may see a car that is overtaking him; (97) For intimating to the Tramways Company the Corporation's opinion that exit from the cars should be from the rear and not from the front; (98) For laying down that at least 10 days' notice shall be given to members of all committee meetings other than those of the Standing Committee and Schools Committee; (99) For laying down that when a Councillor sends in a notice of motion asking for categorical information, the Secretary shall send the question to the Department concerned and not put it on the Agenda and that if the information asked for is not received within a month, the Councillor may bring up the question in the next Agenda and (100) For intimating to the Commissioner the Corporation's desire that the contents of reports, etc., should not be allowed to be published in the public press before they have been communicated to the members of the Corporation.

101. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insufficient lighting of the road between the Worli Sea Face Road and Cadell Road.

102. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee, seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.

103. From Dr. S. P. Mehta—For requesting the Commissioner to suggest means for eliminating the dangerous corner at the junction of Sayani Road and Elphinstone Road.

104. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as to whether certain articles sold as vegetable Ghee contain animal fat.

105-106. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—(105) For obtaining a report as to the possibility of devising some means whereby the waste of water caused in watering roads can be prevented and (106) For obtaining certain particulars about the repairs of refuse carts.

107-108. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the (107) lighting of a portion of DeLisle Road Extension between Bhawanishanker Road and Sayani Road and (108) feasibility of laying a 4" main in Mogul Lane, Mahim.

109. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For representing to Government the great desirability of appointing a Committee of experts to report on the causes of fevers prevailing in the City.

110-111. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—(110) For obtaining a report as to the Mosquito breeding places detected by the Malaria Department at New Gamdevi and (111) For expressing opinion that the breeding places of mosquitoes reported in the newspapers by the Malaria Department should also be submitted to the Corporation.

112. From Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of certain footpaths in the City.

113. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as to the steps taken to improve the condition of Cadell Road.

114. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For expressing opinion that the rule requiring outside meat-shop butchers to keep their photographs in the shop should be cancelled.

115. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of certain eating houses in the City, etc.

116. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the broken up condition of the road leading from Kingsway to the Matunga Station.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

117. Regarding (a) increases in the rent of stalls at the Arthur Crawford Market and (b) Rent of stalls Nos. 269-270 (new 376-77) belonging to Mr. S. K. Shroff.

118. For recommending the names of Councillors to be appointed on the different Special Committees.

119. Regarding the nuisance caused by a Hindu eating house on the ground floor of Javeri Building, Grant Road.

120. Regarding (a) the question of making the most suitable and economical arrangement for dealing with all legal business of the Municipality, (b) the appointment of a whole time Municipal Solicitor.

121. Regarding the question as to what particular oral statements of the Commissioner should be regarded important enough to be incorporated in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Corporation.

122. Regarding the question of recording "verbatim" reports of important debates at the Corporation meetings and printing them separately.

123. Regarding the question of putting a proposition forthwith to vote when it is proposed to be sent to a Committee for report or to the Commissioner for remarks.

124. Regarding the nuisance at the outlets of the storm water drains at Hornby Vellard.

125-126. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of (125) latrines and urinals at Tulsirampada Estate near the Chinchpogli Bridge and (126) washing and bathing places in crowded localities in E, F and G Wards.

127-128. Regarding plans and estimates for (127) covering over the open water channels on DeLisle Road and (128) the work of diverting a water main affected by the Grant Road Terminal Scheme.

129. Regarding the transfer of a liquor shop to a premises in Fergusson Road.

130. Regarding a protest against the transfer of a liquor shop from Bazar Gate Street to Moreland Road.

131. Regarding a proposal from the Board of Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library for getting a free gift of a plot of Municipal land at the junction of Lady Jamshetji Road and the new 40 feet road leading to Dadar Station for purposes of a branch library at Dadar.

132. Regarding the terms of settlement in respect of the acquisition of a property at Dadar Kumbharwada, belonging to Mr. M. M. Dadarkar.

133. Regarding an application from the Honorary Secretary, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution for financial help from the Municipality.

134. Regarding a proposal for selling a plot of Municipal land situated in the Dadar Overbridge Scheme to Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry.

135. Regarding the question of the supply of electrical energy at Matunga on the westside of the B. B. & C.I. Railway Matunga Station.

136. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President.

R. P. DESAI,

Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th November, 1926.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, Ld CLOTH SHOP.

OPPOSITE MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS' WORKS, BYCULLA.
Tel. No. 42370.

SALE

FROM 1st to 15th December, 1926. ATTRACTIVE REDUCTION in prices. Step in and see how far a Rupee will go.

27717

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY & POWER CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from 35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, to Temple Bar Building, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

For The Nasik Electric S. & Power Co., Ltd.

For The Indian Electric Co.,
Managing Agents.

27733A

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY & POWER CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 6th December, 1926, at Temple Bar Building, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Balance Sheet of the Company as on 30th September, 1926, as audited by the Company's Auditors
2. To appoint two directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 100.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Managing Agents.

27738

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 10,000 tons of coal during the year 1927-28 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rupees five only per form which will be refunded on return of the form in good order before the time fixed for the receipt of tenders or on submission of a bona fide tender. The Mechanical Engineer will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 25th November, 1926.

27729

DADAR DISTILLERY SITE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the right to occupy the abovementioned site for THREE YEARS CERTAIN and (unless determined by Government by six calendar months' notice in writing expiring at the end of the third year) thereafter until determined by Government or by the tenant by a notice of not less than three and not more than six calendar months, expiring on the first day of any calendar month in the fourth or any subsequent year of the tenancy, will be sold by Public Auction to be held on the Site by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 2nd of December, 1926, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

Prominent building plots, fronting on the newly constructed 40 foot road opposite the Dadar B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, admeasuring about 2,650 square yards with a frontage of about 186 ft. on the road. The land is situate to the west of and quite close to the Dadar B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. The lot will, if required by the bidders, be sold in two plots of about 1,350 and 1,300 square yards.

For plans and forms of conditions and agreement for tenancy apply to:—

THE LAND MANAGER,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
BOMBAY.

27704

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJIANI ZULEKHABAI, widow of Haji Tarmahomed Haji Aboobacker, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) HAJI JANMAHOMED ADAM, (2) HAJI HAROON HAJI ABBA, and (3) ABDUL REHMAN MOLEDINA, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, the executors named in the said Will, the first two residing at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort and the third at Royal Terrace, Opposite Colaba Station within the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of November, 1926.

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27736

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER for the Palace Dispensary, Bansda. Apply stating qualification and terms to the PALACE PHYSICIAN, Bansda.
A 27727

WANTED—PHYSICS-CHEMISTRY GRADUATE, start 60—65. This side men preferred. Apply: HEAD MASTER. High School, Jodiya (Kathiawad).
A R1279

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and Commission Basis. See personally between 9 and 11 a.m. on working days, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3912

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE experienced wants TUITION, or POST in School. Low salary. Apply Box No. 1864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R128[illegible]

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—White-patches Surely changed very first day by our TONIC SPECIFIC and perfectly cured in a month INTERNALLY for 30 days and EXTERNALLY for 3 days use, if not price refunded. Price Rs. 7 both together. TONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Horniman Circus, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A most beautiful and educated Hindu, Parsee, or Muslim MAID, for an educated Muslim bachelor of National views. Apply Box No. 1863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1276

WANTED by a (Govt. Servant) well-to do and respectable Muslim widower, drawing a decent income, a Muslim spinster or widow without any encumbrances, fairly educated in English under 30 years of age. Apply Box No. 1862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—An OPENER for single Jin of Messrs. Plott Bros., either new or second-hand in good order. Apply stating price and terms to Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
K 27735

FOR SALE—"JOHNSTON'S OIL FILTER PRESSES" new all sizes. Prices moderate. Sole Agents M. H. DINSHAW Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R1264

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HIMALAYAN RARITIES.— Fresh Chamba hill honey 1 lb. tin at Re 1 per tin Fresh Cashmere Walnuts 10 lbs bundle Rs 2/8 bundle. Postage and packing extra. Can be had from M. Iqbal, Sole Agents, Chamba Hill Stores, (Balun Dalhousie).
T R1284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THERE will be a sale by Public Auction at Panna of about 137 uncut diamonds, weighing 104 Rattis, of various sizes, recently dug out of Panna State mines, on the 15th of December, 1926.

The nearest station to Panna is Satna, G. I. P. and a Motor Service runs daily leaving Satna and Panna at 8 a.m. and reaching 3 hours later. For full particulars please apply to:—

DEWAN,
Panna State,
Bundelkhand, C. I
97689

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days (24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

AMUSEMENTS

CRASHING
All Comedy Programme
First National Pictures
Present
HARRY LANGDON
Who now Shares Film Comedy Honours with Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd, in his latest picture which sweeps everything before it.
'TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP'
4 REELS
A slashing, smashing super comedy
The Biggest Comedian in the funniest show in Town.
'Felix at the Gold Rush'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P.M. MATINEE TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 6 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAIVRNAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
POLOVEITCHI STAN
First Time in India
AND
A SINNER'S DREAM
WEDNESDAY MATINEE at 6 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5-30 p. m. After 7-0 p. m. at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 29th November 1926, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Joowar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds; Grain, Sweepings, Railings, Luggage, Rubber tyres Machinery; Stationery; Perfumery; Rose Water; Iron packages, etc.

135 packages Hand-loom Machinery Azhikkal to Mhow Inv. No. 1, R.R. No. 88/41 of 13.11-25 senders V. V. Ramnuj Bros., Consignees M. K. Kalin.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE AND CO.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchicka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Kogar Brass, Metal	¾	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.
(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Nov. 27

JUTE.

Albion	495XD	Howrah	44/2
Alliance	550	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	675
Anglo-India	410	Kankanarrah	522
Auckland	281	Kelvin	400
Barnagore	212	Khardah	470
Bally	230	Kinnison	1020
Birla	9/8	Lansdowne	303
Belvedere	560	Lawrence	620
Budge-Budge	510XD	Lothian	485
Caledonian	610	Naihati	488
Chapdani	187	National	3[illegible]
Clive	38/10	New Central	697
Craig	5/2	Northbrook	55
Cheviot	313	Nudea	48
Dalhousie	454	Orient	275
Delta	575	Presidency	8/4
Empire	55/8	Reliance	73
Fort Gloster	930XD	Soorah	20/8
Fort William	352	Standard	485
Gondalpara	1050	Union	603
Gourepore	740XD	Waverly	6/12
Hukumchand	13/12	HESSIAN	14
Hooghly	83	JUTE	60/12

COTTON.

Agra United	..	Dunbar	135
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring	..

COAL.

Burrakur	20/2	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..	Neetooria	..
Gusick & Musalia	..	New Kendali	..
Katras Jherriah	..	Raneegunge	32
		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/6		33/8
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	..
Burma Corp	..	Madon Theatres	4/3
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	6/14	Imperial Bank	1500
		„ Conty.	380

Remarks.—Jute shares steady. Coals were quiet. Government securities remained unchanged. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 77/11, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4, 4 per cent. New York (1960-70) 88/15.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The stocks of ready sugars are still very small and with continued stronger advices from supplying countries prices both for ready and forward have been increased by over 9d. per cwt. There were large shorts covering and large quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Javas November December at sh. 18/6 to sh. 19/2 and January/March at sh. 18/9 to sh. 19/6 F. B. Harbour. B R B was done all the time at 2d. lower than White Javas. A big quantity of Granulated Beet Sugar was done for December/January shipment at sh. 18/3 to sh. 18/10 F.B. Harbour. A large business has been done in New Crop White Javas June at sh. 17/6 to sh. 17/9 and July/Sept. at sh. 17/2d. to sh. 17/6 F.B.H. Some 20,000 tons have been brought by one Mahomedan dealer. At present our market is very nervous with large fluctuations and prices having advanced so high within a short time dealers are very cautious and are rather sellers at every rise than buyers. Karachi and Calcutta reported steadier markets with good business doing. Java reported a strong market in sympathy with America and good business doing at higher rates. London and America reported a continual rise with great speculative buying and prices have advanced considerably.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

14,000 bags of sugar.

T M O Ready Rs 18/8 eq. sh. 19/2 F B Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

T M O Nov/Dec. sh. 19 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan/Mar. sh. 19/5 F B Harbour.

T M O June sh. 17/9 F B Harbour.

T MO July/Sept. sh. 17/5 F B Harbour.

B R B Ready Rs. 18/6 eq. sh. 19 F B Harbour stocks 6,000 bags.

B R B Nov/Dec. sh. 18/11 F B Harbour.

B R B Jan/Mar. sh. 19/2 F B Harbour.

Beet Nov/Dec. sh. 18/6, F B Harbour.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 922.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1025
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1010.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st Rs. 132 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 132.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 114.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market quiet, dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 2m s.	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand	950
American Dollars	278 1/4
Hongkong Dollars	135 1/4
Shanghai	169 1/2
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	159

Market steady.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

London closed unchanged with China selling and India buying. In spite of quiet advices, our market opened strong on continued Bull support. Kartak Delivery is now squeezed and the party interested has manipulated the market successfully. The prices for this settlement registered a smart rise of about annas ten. Magsar delivery kept nominally steady at a discount of Rs. 3/-. On the whole the market continues strong and the Bears are caught short. Demand for ready continues quiet but steady and cut Bars are offered by the Bulls at Rs. 59/12.

Closing Quotations:—

Silver ready	Rs. 61 0 0
Kartak Delivery Chiltri	Rs. 61 0 0
Magsar Delivery	Rs. 58 0 0
Posh Delivery	Rs. 57 7 0
Country Silver	Rs 60 4 0
Double option premium:—	
Magsar delivery	Rs. 1 8 0
Posh delivery	Rs. 2 10 0

Bombay, Nov. 28.

In spite of better advices from London to-day our market ruled quiet but steady. There is only small business in the market and Kartak is quoted Rs. 60/14.

GOLD MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The Gold market continues steady with a moderate business:—

	Rs. a. p.
Gold Ready	21 9 9
Magsar Delivery	21 9 6
Posh Delivery	21 9 6
National Bank	21 13 0
Chartered Bank	21 12 0
Central Bank	21 11 0
Sovereigns	13 9 3
Double options premium:—	
Magsar Delivery	0 2 0
Posh Delivery	0 3 0

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Yesterday the Bombay Linseed market ruled easy on profits taking. The under tone is steady.

Wheat markmet ruled steady to firm on better enquiry and prices registered good improvement.

Latest quotations for general produce contracts remained as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 3 9
Wheat January	8 1 0
Wheat May	7 9 3
Groundnuts Dec/Jan	11 8 0
Groundnuts Feb/Mar.	57 0 0
Castorseed Vaishak	49 13 0
Castorseed November	10 10 0
Castorseed Mar/May	10 8 6
Cottonseed Dec/Jan	4 2 0

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20	53 0 0	8 1 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 1
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 2
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Gold	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 10 0	10 1 0
Teelseed, White	85-15 75 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	14 10 0	15 4 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 7 0
Castorseed	49 3 0	10 5 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	„	0 10 9
Jacob	„	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 3
Elphinstone	„	0 10 6
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 3
Century 91½ 92½	„	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 14 9
Phoenix	„	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 6
David Mill	„	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	„	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 9
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 6
Sakuntala	„	0 13 0
Sundari Braid	„	0 13 3
Globe	„	0 12 6
Rachael	„	0 12 9
Palkhi	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 6
Textile	„	0 19 6
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 0
Jecob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 [illegible] 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jecob	„	0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
1386 Tata	„	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	„	3 13 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
"5800" Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	„	5 8 0
58.000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 6
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Apollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 9
Tata	„	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mahel	„	0 15 0

INDIAN PIG IRON.

PURCHASE BY JAPANESE CONSUMERS.

It is forecasted that Japan may import an enormous quantity of Indian pig iron during the first half of next year, as domestic pig iron consumers are actively placing orders with Indian producers by forward contract as far as April 1927.

The Sentetsu Kyodo Kumiai, a union of Japanese pig iron producers fixed its agreement prices at Y52 per ton for No. 1 pig iron, Y50 for No. 2, and Y49 for No. 3 some time ago, taking advantage of the brisk sales in the domestic market.

This fixing of such high prices necessarily induced an increased demand for Indian pig iron to such an extent that the union could no longer support the agreement prices, and reduced them by about 50 sen per ton all round a short time ago.

Even with this reduction, the market quotation of Indian pig iron is lower than the Japanese as shown in the following tables:—

(In Yen per ton.)

Kinds.	Japanese	Indian.
No. 1	51.50	49.10
No. 2	50.00	47 10
No. 3	48.50	46.10

In addition to the foregoing differences in market prices, the quality of the Indian pig iron is superior to that of the Japanese.

Under the circumstances, Japanese steel manufacturers without equipment for producing pig iron began concentrating their use on Indian pig iron, and started actively placing orders with the Indian producers particularly as the movement of getting higher duties on pig iron imports into Japan is gaining ground.—"Japan Times."

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27
To-day's price

December	12.58—.06
January	12.39—.13
March	12.65—.09
May	12.87—.09
July	13.03—.12
Middling Spot	12.95—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 27
To day's (Bales.)

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	93,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	43,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27
To-day's price.

January	12.47—.10
March	12.59—.11
Middling Spot	12.49—.12

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 27.
To-day's Price.

Demand Bills	484.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.
To-day's sales.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.
To-day's closing

November	6.75+.01
December	6.73+.01
January	6.79+.01
February	6.80+01
March	6.85+.01
April	6.88+.01
May	6.94+.01
June	6.97+.02
July	7.03+.02
August	7.06+.02
September	7.08+.02
October	7.10+.02
November	7.09+.02
Middling Spot	6.96+.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.
To-day's closing

November	13.27—.03
December	13.14—.05
January	13.00—.05
February	12.96—.05
March	12.91—.05
April	12.87—.05
May	12.87—.05
June	12.84—.05
July	12.82—.05
August	12.79—.05
September	12.87—.05
October	12.90—.05
November	12.92—.05
Sakellaridis, F G F Spot	14.65 unchd.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.
To-day's closing.

Scinde, Good	4.80 unchanged
Scinde, Fully Good	5.10 ,,
Scinde Fine	5.40 ,,
Bengal, Good	4.90 ,,
Bengal, Fully Good	5.20 ,,
Bengal, Fine	5.50 ,,
Oomra, Good	5.65 ,,
Oomra Fully Good	5.95 ,,
Oomra, Fine	6.25 ,,
Broach, Good	5.50 ,,
Broach, Fully Good	5.90 ,,
Broach, Fine	6.30 ,,

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

SILVER.—Small offerings. China bought. India bought and sold.

To-day's Price.

Spot	25 7/16
Forward	25¼

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Open Market Price.
To-day's Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4: 4: 11½

LONDON, Nov. 27.
To-day's rate.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 5/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans.	4 p. c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Rate.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4 23/32 p. c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4 11/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5¼ p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5¾ p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Rate.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.40 7/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London.	12.13½
T. T. Brussels on London	34.83
T. T. Madrid on London	32.00
T. T. Milan on London	114.25
T. T. Berne on London	25.15
T. T. Paris on London	134.50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Price.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £7¾.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £19.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment nominal £17 2/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £18.
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £17 7/8.

WHEAT.—LONDON MARKET.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 53.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 53/6.
Market.—Quiet. Larger worlds shipments.
Wheat, Australian.
Market.—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Nov./Dec. shipment value 58.
Jan./Feb. shipment value 54.

JAVA SUGAR.—LONDON MARKET.

London Nov. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 19/9.
Jan./Sept. per cwt. 17/4½.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 17/7½.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 19/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi.—
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 19/10½.

LINSEED.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Price.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17/12/6.
Apl./May shipment sellers £16/17/6.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
B. Deying	870	873-12	878-12	880	880	886-4
Fazal	853-12	855	865	856-4	858-12	862-8
Century	370	373-12	375	372-8	372-8	377-8
Pearl	490	493-12	498-12	488-12	488-12	490
Nagpur	500	500	506-4	507-8	508-4	512-8
Indore	337-8	331-4	333-12	332-8	327.8	331-4
Bleaching	168-12	168-12	171-4	163-12xd.	168-12	163-12
Imperial Bank	1470	1480	1492-8	1505	1502-8	1502-8
Imperial New	367-8	370	372-8	837-12	373-12	373/12
India Bank	74-12	75	75	76-4	76.12	77
Tata Hydro	1040	1040	1046-4	1047-8	1046-4	1050
Tram	130-10	130-10	131-4	132-8	133-12	134-6
Tata Ordi.	65-4	65-4	65	64	64	64-12
Tata Deff.	216-4	215	212-8	208-12	208-12	210

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Nov. 20'	Nov. 22'	Nov. 23'	Nov. 24'	Nov. 25'	Nov. 26'
Spot.	12.95	12.95	12.85	12.90	Closed	13.05
December	12.54	12.55	12.42	12.50	,,	12.64
January.	12.60	12.59	12.48	12.56	,,	12.52
March.	12.79	12.79	12.69	12.77	,,	12.74
May.	13.01	13.02	12.90	12.99	,,	12.96
July.	13.25	13.22	13.09	13.18	,,	13.15
October.	13.34	13.35	13.27	13.38	,,	13.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Nov. 20'	Nov. 22'	Nov 23'	Nov. 24'	Nov. 25'	Nov 26'
Spot.	6.98	6.99	6.93	6.87	6.96	6.92
January.	6.84	6.76	6.79	6.74	6.77	6.78
March.	6.90	6.83	6.87	6.81	6.83	6.84
May.	6.99	6.93	6.96	6.91	6.93	6.93
July.	7.06	7.00	7.04	6.99	7.01	7.01
Oct.	7.11	7.06	7.10	7.07	7.08	7.08

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Nov. 20'	Nov. 22'	Nov. 23'	Nov. 24'	Nov. 25'	Nov. 26.
Broach. A-M.	257-4	258-4	255-4	253-12	255-12	254-8
Oomra. D-J.	246	247	244	241	242-8	241
Oomra. March	242-8	244	242	238-12	240-8	238-8
Bengal D-J.	217	219	216-8	213	213	211-8
Bengal Mar.	214	216	213	210	210	209

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Spot raised 15 points. Shorts covering December. Distants neglected.
LOCAL.—Quiet but steady.

Private Cables:—
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., under date 26th inst:—
"Strength in December Contract is increasing confidence."
New York May highest 13.01 (10-20) lowest 12.91 (1-15).

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Yesterday the New York market opened easy at a decline of some 3 points and closed at an advance of 14 points for December and other deliveries showed a loss of 2 to 4 points.

It may be said that still there exists some short interest in the New York market believing lower prices. On the first notice day, tenders were taken up by spot shorts and saved the market from a further fall. This move has disappointed the bears and they though it best to close their short sales for the next month. In spite of the huge crop shorts did not tendered cotton, which shows that there exists a weak short interest and they are responsible for improvement in the price of spot Cotton as well as December delivery too. This nervous action on the part of the weak bears, certainly reflects more confidence on the Bull side. Still there is also absence of any ardent buying hence, the market is not in a position to show material improvement. Once if the urgent short interest is covered up, the market may present a tired appearance with increasing hedge selling.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following irregular quotations from the New York market, our market opened quiet but steady. There was little buying at the opening but it disappeared soon and for a considerable time the market ruled quiet but steady. Finally it closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	254/12	255/8	254/4	255/4
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	241	242	240½	242
March	239	239	238/8	239
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	213	213	212/8	213
March	210	210	209/8	210

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher. Our market opened for Broach at 255/4 but improved on buying by Marwari Shroffs and closed steady.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	255/4	256/8	255/4	256/8
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	243	243/8	243	243/8
March	240	240/8	240	240/8
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	213/8	214/8	213/8	214/8
March	210	210/8	210	210/8

Bombay, Nov. 28.

On Saturday the Liverpool futures closed at an advance of 1 to 2 points. The New York market closed easy at a decline of 6 to 13 points Spot prices are also reduced by 10 points. The New Orleans market closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. In response to weak advices it is expected that our market will open couple of rupees low to-morrow morning and is likely to show some further weakness.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 27 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,601	11,393	43,114
Central India	615	7,630	25,402
Barsi and Nagar	737	3,340	10,057
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	166	1,315
Berar	2,201	16,258	21,326
Central Provinces	145	1 018	4,997
Total Oomras ..	5,299	39,805	1,06,511
Dholera	...	3,029	26,041
N.W. Provinces	173	10,836	603,56
Rajputana ..	27	5 709	9,580
Sind-Punjab ..	211	4,247	26,533
Broach	...	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		6,193	11,590
Westerns-Northerns ..		6,950	5.926
Cocoanada		202	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian	188	2,175	1,303
American	2.943	27,783	138
Egyptian and African		15,510	23.683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	8,841	1,27,014	2,79,607

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 18th Nov. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	250	54,167	79.066
Japan & China ..	5,215	39,510	99 235
Coast Ports		2,734	5,771
Up-country by Rail. ..		27,732	2,051
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		7,100	21,671
Total ..	5,465	1,31,243	2,07,844

LINSEED OIL.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 31.
Jan./Apl. delivery paid 30/9.

LINSEED.

London Nov. 27.
To-day's Rate.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment ogered, £16/0/0.
Market.—Quiet.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 26.

	This Week.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	481,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	67,000 Bales.
Exports to France and Continent.	137,000 Bales.
Exports to Japan	70,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,824,000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns.	1,455,000 Bales.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, 26th november 1926.
3 months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

	This week.
Total Cotton, Actual Export.	5,000 Bales.
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	62,000 Bales.
Total Cotton, Imports	68,000 Bales.
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,037,000 Bales.
Actual Week's Sales	36.550 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 26.
To-day's Price.

January	12.57—.05
March	12.70—.06
Middling Spot	12.61

READY QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bengal M.G. F.G.	235/240
Bengal M.G. Fine	250/252
Kanddeish M.G. Fine	245/250
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	257/261
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	260/262
Dhamangaon M. G. Fine	270/272
Wardha	278/280
Sanavad	258/260
Aurangabad	250/255
Barsi	250/255
Adoni/Mungari	250/252

OLD CROP.

Kandeish	190/225
Adonj	210/240
Coompta	290/300
Tirupur	295/320

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,69/
Linseed	2,095
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	20
Gingellyseeds	2,270
Poppyseed	253
Groundnuts	12.065
Castrseed	4,632
Rice	1,645
Myrabollams	791
Cottonseed	9,085
Gram	614
Joowar	286
Barley	257
Bajree	3,776
Coal	2,546

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 5 6
Finix	No.	6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No.	8½	0 6 9
David	No.	10½	0 7 3
Shapurji	No.	10½	0 7 0
Tricumdas	No.	10½	0 7 6
Currimbhoy	No.	12½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No.	12½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No.	20½	0 9 3
Kilachand	No.	20½	0 9 6
Japan	No.	20	0 10 0
Japan	No.	32	0 14 6
Japan	No.	40	1 0 0
Japan	No.	42½	1 0 6

STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. DYEING ADVANCE.

TATA HYDRO IMPROVE.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

This morning the Bombay Stock Exchange opened with a cheerful appearance, prices quoted being unchanged. There was noticeable buying in Dyeings, which guide the market at the moment in general and prices showed improvement all round. However in some corners it is believed that mill shares are not in a position to show great apprehension. This belief is based on unfavourable demand for cloth which is being experienced at present, but we may add that more depends on the erpected report of the Taric Board.

Fazal opened unchanged and closed firm at Rs. 862/9. Bombay Dyeings opened at 880 and hardened to 886 on good support but declined to the opening prices on some profit taking. Towards the close it met renewed support and closed at the best of the day at 886/4 with more buyers. Pearl fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs 2/- but closed steady. There was some activity in Century which improved Rs. 5/ by the close. Indore Malwa was not lacking in support and kept in front with other favourities. New Great though moved there was not much change in prices.

Tata Hydro showed good deal of strength with better class of buyers and registered some improvement.

Tata Ordinary improved Re. 1/ with some enquiry while Deffereds did not show great change, but steady.

Recently Tram shares are daily gaining in prices gradually with better enquiry and outlook.

Imperial Banks are changing hands at improving prices. There is some enquiry for Union Bank which registered some rise India and Central Bank shares are showing little more enquiry.

Cement shares are reglected and prices show easing tendency.

LOCAL BANKS

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	77
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	30 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	84
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	173 12
Union	5	0 4 0	4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	18
Central India Mining	10	41Y	27
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	105
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	102 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	290
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantaj ..	500	11 p.o.	907 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	148
Central Provinces ..	100	7½ p.o.	113
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	102
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	81 8
Pachora Jammsi ..	100	5 p.o	87
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	99
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	153
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.o.	687d
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o	78

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 15

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	78 12
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	131 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	94
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1050
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	985
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	605
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500	..	160
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1075
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	217 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	87 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2100
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	120
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	293 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	490
Phoenix	100	10	377 8
Premier	100	..	15
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8050
Simplex	250	..	130
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	34 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	488 12
Swan	100	..	145
Tata Mill O. 17 ..	500	..	113 12
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2350
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13.
4 per cent Convers. Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs., 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	540
B. Burma T. Corporation New	90	3	148 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering	100	10	125
Mckenzie	100	30	367 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port-Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.o.y	124
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	78 8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	210
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	64 12
Thacker	50	..	112
Telephone	50	nil	33 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.o.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	ly	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	305
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	886 4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P	250	7 p.o.	172
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	506 4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	165
Currimbhoy	250	..	260
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	610
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pahanev	250	nil	200
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	120
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	24
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	862 8
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	103 12
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	163 12XD
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	331 4
Jamshed O.	250	..	7
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		92 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5725
Madhora Swadia ..	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	112 8

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 27

Ahmedabad	395
Bombay Cotton	390
Bombay Dyeing	880 886-4 880 886 4
Century	372 8 377 8 372 8 377 8
Central India ..	506 4 512 8 506 4 512 8
Colaba Land	130
Crescent	165
Edward Sassoon	115
Fazulbhoy ..	857 8 861 4 856 4 858 12
Finlay	125
Globe	27 8
Gokak	102-12
Indian Bleaching	165
Indore Malwa ..	326-4 331 4 326 4 331 4
Kohinoor	1125
Madhowjee ..	112 8
Mathuradas	87 0
Meyer Sassoon	88
Mysore	108 12
New Great ..	291 4 295 291 4 293 12
Pearl	498 12 491 4 486 4 490
Pabany	200
Phoenix	380
Simplex	130
Swadeshi	438 12
Swan Mills	445
Tata Mill	116-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	217- 8
Bombay Steam	171 4
Bundi Cement	18
Central India Mining	27 8
Indian Cement	105
Katni Cement Ord. ..	102 8
Shivarajpur	48
Tram Co. Ord.	133-2 134-6 133-2 134-6
Tata Hydro	1047-8 1060 1046-4 1050
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	63 12 64 12 63-12 64 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def	207 8 211 4 207-8 210
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent ..	77 12-6
Govt. paper 5 per cent ..	103-5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Messrs. J. K. Mehta and B. F. Bharucha to address public meeting on "Some Burning Problems of the Day—Wanted United Congress." Sir C. J. Hall, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

The British Social Hygiene Council, (1) Clinical Lecture, Nair Hospital, 9 a.m. (2) Visit to National Medical College, 10 a.m. Public Lecture for men only, illustrated by films, Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, 9.15 p.m.

Girl Guides Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6.30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Passengers and T. R. Association, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5.45 p.m. Mr. L. Naranji to preside.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Public meeting to congratulate new M. L. C.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Sydenham College Day, 5.15 p.m., H. E. the Governor to preside.

FRIDAY, December 3.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Public meeting to congratulate the new M.L.A.'s Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Laying of foundation stone of B. J. Hospital for Children (near the out-patients Department of J. J. Hospital) 5 p.m., by H. E. the Governor.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th instant but to watch the papers to see when they are next required.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 29th instant at 11.15 a.m. (S. T.)

THE GIRL GUIDES.

The annual meeting of the above Associa- will be held in the Town Hall to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal a New Year's gathering will be held at Royal Opera House, New Queen's Road from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The College Day of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be celebrated at 5.15 p.m. on the 1st of December (Wednesday) when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club, Mr. D. R. Thengdi will deliver a lecture on "Labour and Indian Politics" to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Club, Ranchhod Bhuvan, opposite Royal Opera House tram terminus.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and a programme of vocal and instrumental music will be bradcast at 6.45 p.m. Call-sign 2 F.V. wavelength 387 metres.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

Srimat Swami Sharvadanda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "A Plan of National Reconstruction" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will nicipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, when Mr. be held to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay when Mr Lalji Naranji will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Friday to 6.m. of Saturday:

Small-pox attack 2, death 3; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, deth 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 96.

Total mortality this day last year was 94.

JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Swayamsevak Mandal, a public meeting will be held at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) in Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, Pydhownie, in honour of the successful Congress candidates viz., Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, and F. J. Ginwala for the Assembly and the Council.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND

The laying of the Foundation Stone of the Byramji Jeejibhoy Hospital for Children (near the Out-Patient Department of the J. J. Hospital) will be celebrated on Friday (3rd proximo) at 5 p.m. by H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

FUNNY MISTAKE ABOUT WIFE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ganoo Kashiba, a labourer. was charged with abducting a married woman named Sundribai, and using criminal force with intent to outrage her modesty.

Sundribai in the course of her examination stated that she was returning home after making some purchases, and had reached Round Temple at about 5 p.m., on the 20th October last, when the accused came up from behind, caught hold of her 'sarri,' and told her that he was her husband, and asked her to go with him to his house. The complainant remonstrated with him that she would do nothing of the kind as she was not his wife at all. The matter was referred to her aunt, Zahibai, who was standing near by, as a result of which there was a duel between the aunt on the one side and the accused on the other, the one insisting that the complainant was her married niece, while the other maintained that she was his wife. The crowd that gathered around was moved by the accused's request to enable him to take his long-lost wife home, and accordingly he was awarded the prize. Putling Sundribai into a victoria he made off to his boarding-house at Mandvi, where he introduced "his Nabibai" to his landlady, Rakmabai.

A shrewd witness of the scene at the Round Temple thinking that Sundribai was related to some of his acquaintances jumped into the same gharry and saw where the accused took her. There after, he went to Sundrabai's brother and informed him of the matter. The matter was reported to the police.

Even at the police station accused insisted that the complainant was his wife and that he had witnesses to prove her identity. When however, those witnesses were called, they convinced him that this was not his Nabibai. Subsequently the pleader for the defence produced the real Nabibai, whose very striking resemblance to Sundribai, when placed side by side with her in court, elicited the remark, "If they do not look absolutely alike, they certainly would any day be mistaken for sisters."

The prosecution witnesses. including the complainant, supported the defence story that the accused has committed a "bona fide" mistake.

The accused was in police custody for about a month, as he was unable to produce the bail money.

His Worship at the end of the hearing remarked that the accused had committed a genuine mistake and discharged him, but ordered him to pay Rs. 20 by way of compensation to the complainant for the anxiety and worry caused to her. But Sundribai and her husband felt gravely offended that any price should be set upon her, and it was only with the greatest diffivulty that they were persuaded to accept this compensation.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

10 YEARS' R. I. FOR MURDER.

Syed Ali Nadki, a victoria driver who was charged with murder under circumstances reported in these columns was found guilty of culpable homicide by a majority of the jury at the High Court Sessions.

His Lordship sentenced him to 10 years' rigerous imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO, LTD.

The 41st Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above company was held at the Company's Registered Office at Bank Street on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Ragavjee Khimjee presiding, when the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts were adopted.

Reviewing the financial position of the company, the report stated:—

As will be observed from the Statement of the Front and Loss Account that the Company has suffered the Loss of Rs. 59,822-1-11 during this year. This amount together with the last year's Debit Balance of Rs. 3,64,280-8-1 makes the aggregate loss of Rs. 4,24,112-10-0 out of this your Directors recommend to write off the amount of Rs. 154,487-4-0 standing to the credit of Reserve Fund and Provision for Income-Tax thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,625-6-0 to be carried to the next year subject to your sanction.

The Directors account the above loss as due to several unfavourable factors such as General Depression in Trade, the high scale of wages, etc.

PATHE CINEMA.

Harry Langdon, First National comedy king, just tramps in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." his new feature comedy. The picture is now showing at the Royal Opera House. It is the first of the feature comedies that the comedian will make under the terms of his recent contract with First National.

Harry is forced to take to the highways and byways when his father informs him that the mortgage will have to be lifted from the house. He enters a trans-continental foot race and wins not only a large prize, but the hand of a beautiful girl.

The story of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp", is an original with Langdon. He has had it in mind for many years. A corps of ace gagmen collaborated with the comedian in the story.

BYE-ELECTION TO CORPORATION

Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey, writes:

I have decided to stand as a candidate for the Municipal Corporation from "A" (Fort) Ward in place of Mr. Mathurdas Tricumjee resigned.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' SERVICES.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S APPRECIATION.

The services of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., were appreciated by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce at a public meeting held at Jhaveri Baug on Sunday afternoon. Seth Govindramji Lohia presided. A large number of Marwari and Gujarati merchants and commercial men including Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Jamnadas Mehta attended.

At the outset the chairman extended a very hearty welcome to Sir Purushottamdas and narrated in brief his servives to the country in various directions and particularly his services to the commercial world through his efforts in the legislature and outside it.

Messrs. Shivpratap Joshi and others then spoke in Hindi on Sir Purushottamdas' services in the matter of currency and exchange of India and said that not only the Marwari Chamber of Commerce of Bombay but the whole country was with Sir Purushottamdas in his fight for stabilising the rate of exchange at 16d., the only natural ratio. They assured Sir Purushottamdas of their wholehearted support and co-operation in his gallant efforts.

Sir Purushottamdas replying thanked the Marwari Chamber for their kind and generous appreciation of his services. He said that he had not seen a community more tactful, honest and able in commerce than the Marwaris. The East Indian Cotton Association owed its existence to the Marwaris of Bombay.

Speaking about the movement in which he was enaged for the last few months, duty demanded of him, he said, that he should, to the best of his abilities, fight against the greatest wrong done to his country and that he should enlighten the masses of his country on the intended exploitation by the manipulation of exchange.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS & PROF. WADIA.

Referring to Prof. Wadia's speech of the previous evening, Sir Purushottamdas said he should be only too glad to have gold standard and currency; but till it was brought into being, he could not allow the ratio to remain where the Finance Member pleased to keep it. Any rate higher than 16d. was certainly harmful to the country's interests.

Concluding Sir Purushottamdas thanked the Chamber again and assured the audience that he would fight the question to the finish.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

DR PARANJPYE FOR UNITY

The terrace in the premises of the Servants of India Society was crowded with a large number of guests yesterday evening, when Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who has been elected to the Bombay Council by the Bombay Graduates in the last general elections, gave an at home to his workers and friends. Among those present at the function were Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, K. Natarajan, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dr. Y. S. Nadgir.

Dr. Paranjpye in warmly thanking all who had helped him in the election, said that the Presidency of Bombay was peculiarly situated and the results of the general elections had clearly shown by the returns that no single party in the Legislative Council was strong enough to put up a strong opposition by itself. It was, therefore, necessary that the different groups of members in the Council should come together and close up their ranks in devising a common measure of action, lest the bureaucracy should become still more powerful owing to differences amongst Indians. The formation of a Ministry,—whatever be the personnel,—was as important as the formation of an opposition and he therefore wanted that the leaders of the various parties within the Council should join hands and work the democratic institution, so new to the country. Thanking those present for the response made to his invitation he presented a silver tea-set to Mr. Binde in recognition of his services on his behalf. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, then, on behalf of the guests gathered there briefly replied in appreciative terms, after which the function came to a close.

BAR'S TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

A meeting of the members of the Police Court Bar was held on Saturday last when Mr. Kapadia Advocate was voted to the chair when following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Bombay Police Courts Bar held on Saturday (the 27th November) places on record the expression of their deep sense of grief at the very sad and untimely death of Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, a Judge of the High Court, and the irreparable loss sustained by the public of Bombay, who had always held him in the highest esteem, as a thoroughly capable, independent and ideal Judge and this meeting further begs to offer their heart-felt condolence to Lady Shah and the rest of his family in their sad bereavement.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Shah and to Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah. Advocate, Ahmedabad."

A Patna message says:—Judgment was delivered on Saturday by Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid, Senior Deputy, Magistrate, Patna in the sedition case against Maulvi Osman Gani, Editor "Amanat" published from Phulwari Sharif convicting him to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default. 6 months' imprisonment, under Section 124 I. P. C.—F. P.

THE TWO WINGS OF THE CONGRESS

B. P. C. C'S RESOLUTION

ISSUE MANDATE TO UNITE

A large number of citizens of Bombay assembled at the Congress House on Sunday evening to congratulate the new M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s, but none except Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, graced the occasion with their presence.

ENDORSE B. P. C. C.'S UNITY RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided said they had met in a formal meeting as the propaganda against personalities and principles had ceased. The people of Bombay were now called upon to endorse the resolution of the B. P. C. C. which was recently passed demanding unity between the two wings in the Congress at Gauhati. Unity was urgent and desirable and the people of Bombay, who were politically minded, should set an example and give a mandate to their chosen representatives to work shoulder to shoulder against the bureaucracy.

ISSUE A CLEAR MANDATE.

She (Mrs. Naidu) did not belong to any party. She was not a Swarajist, a Responsivist or an Independent but a woman jealous for the freedom of her country, desirous to see her people free from the exploitation of the foreign bureaucracy. They had exercised their free votes, some for the Swarajists, some for Responsivists, and some for Liberals and loyalists but they had all to give now a clear mandate to their elected representatives in the Council and the Assembly not to waste time in party politics, because parties were the luxuries of free countries.

They should give their mandate in clear terms that whatever policies might come and go, they should not depart from the immutable principle of freedom and that brothers should not raise their hands against brothers with the weapon which should be used against the common foe.

THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

The following resolution was then moved and passed unanimously:—

That this Committee (B.P.C.C.) is of the opinion that, as it is desirable to have unity between the two wings of the Council Party of the Congress, viz:—Swaraj Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party, the Gauhati Congress should bring it about, whatever the differences between the two parties.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

According to a message from Rangoon, twentysix Associations in Haldaing township in the Meiktila District have been declared unlawful by the Governor in Council under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

An Associated Press message from Karnal of the 27th instant says:—Sir Fazlihussain, the Revenue Member, is leaving to-day after a visit in which he has ful filled a member of engagements. Yesterday he conferred with many civil and irrigation officials and members of the public about the amalgamation of civil and canal revenue.

It is understood that on his return to Lahore. Government will arrive at a final decision on this question.—A. P.

An A. P. message from Lahore, says:—It is understood that the Punjab Government has ordered an official enquiry into the conduct of Sardar Gundilal Singh Kapur Extra Assistant Commissioner. The enquiry will be held under Act 37 of 1850 and will be made by Messrs. B. O. Roe and E. R. Anderson appointed Commissioners for the purpose. The Commissioners will commence work at Jullurider on December 1st.—A. P.

A message from Ahmedabad of the 27ht instant says:—Mails from Bombay have been arriving at Ahmedabad about four hours late for the last two days, it is reported, owing to serious derailment on the Mahi Bridge. Two waggons are said to have been capsized and two derailed on the Bridge itself. Early arrangements are being made to clear the lines. Mails are at present coming via Godhra.—F. P.

The marriage of the Hon. Cicely Goschen daughter of Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras and Captain M. E. B. Portal was celebrated on Saturday afternoon amidst impressive scenes at St. Georges Cathedral at Madras where about 400 guests attended the function.—A. P.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce convened at Madras in order to meet Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Financial Commissioner for Railways the committee presented a memorandum in which it urged the necessity for fixing uniform rates and fares for all railways with reference to the nature of the country through which the traffic passes.—A. P.

A meeting of Gujaratis resident in Cawnpore held lately at the Gujarati School expressed their deep sorrow at the sudden death of Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah of the Bombay High Court and of Sheth Dwarkadas Mulji who had taken prominent part in the running of the Gujarati School in Cawnpore.

The next annual session of the Burma Provincial Hindu Conference will be held in Mandalay in the latter part of December. The Burma Provincial Brahman Maha Sabha is also holding its session in the same place. Large numbers of delegates are expected.—F. P.

I. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

RETROSPECT OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

WILL BOMBAY TURN THE TABLES?

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

The M. C. C. will be in Bombay to-morrow. They have had a triumphant tour in Northern India and come to the recognised stronghold of Indian cricket with well-earned name behind them. If there were any who were inclined to think that M.C.C. were not after all a great combination, they must by now have been thoroughly undeceived.

The team has so far played 11 matches. Of these they have won 3 of the most important by the heaviest margins and missed winning a fourth only for want of time. Indeed, if Gilligan wanted it, he could easily have added at least 4 to the number of his victories. This will be clear from the fact that in 11 matches the M.C.C. have only had to play out 5 innings, three at Karachi, one at Lahore, and one at Ajmer, and yet Gilligan has only once availed himself of the right to force his opponents to follow on. His policy has been to spare his bowlers as much as possible, while not being too eager to allow his batsmen a few practice games at the expense of Indian trundlers.

Will Bombay be able to give M.C.C. "a better show" is the question on everybody's lips. We all sincerely hope so, but it will not be honest opinion for anyone who has watched them play to hope to turn the tables on them. Our only hope should lie in the glorious uncertainties of cricket.—A.P.

THE ALL-INDIA TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rumoured in the cricketing circles that Col. Mistry or the Maharaja of Patiala should captian the All-India Team against the M.C.C. There are no two opinions regarding the ability of Col. Mistry, but now he is too old to do it. He is almost retired from cricket. The public should not throw the responsibility on a man who will not be useful to the team. The team would lose an useful player if Col. Mistry or the Maharaja be appointed the captain. They are useful to the team, but would be the burden to the team. If either of these is to be taken for honour's sake then I have nothing to say, but I should like to suggest that Mr. P. Vithal should captain the All-India Team. He is the fit and lucky Captain.

The team should be as follows:—

1. Mr. P. Vithal (Captain), 2. Mr. C. K. Naidu, 3. Mr. D B Deodhar, 4. Mr. L P Jai, 5. Mr. M H Chandarana or Mr. L Ramji, 6. Mr. Thakordji P. Mr. H Kapadia, 8. Mr Vazirdar, 9. Mr. Nazir Ali, 10. Mr. Wazir Ali and 11. Mr. Abdus Salam.—Yours, etc.

H. T. NAIK.

M. C. C. IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me some space in your widely circulated paper to enable me to say a few words about the arrangement of the Bombay M.C.C. fixtures and the formation of the Hindu-Muslim as well as the All-India Team.

Contributors of suggestions of this nature have with only one or two exceptions put forward the claim of Mr. P. Vithal for the captaincy of the Hindu-Muslim and All-India Teams. Besides being a reliable bat and a sound field there is not the least doubt as to Mr. Vithal's being a capable captain as far as the Qudrangular and similar matches are concerned, but the contest with the M. C. C. is altogether a different affair. The Selection Committee will do well to find out the captains of the Hindu-Muslim and All-India Teams from cricketers who in addition to being in form must have played a good number of matches against First Class County Cricket in England. Nobody needs to be informed that Gilligan's strong combination consists of the elite of First Class County Cricket.

As the majority of the leading cricketers who accompanied the All-India Team to England in 1911 have retired from cricket I can only suggest the names of Col. Mistry of Patiala and Mr. Salamuddin of Bhopal whose claims deserve very careul consideration.

I have been told that Dr. H. Kanga was asked to captain the All-India Team but it is said that he has refused. Mr. Warden's health unfortunately does not permit him to stand the severe tests of a three days' match.

Under these circumstances Col. Mistry's and Mr. Salamuddin s cases deserve consideration. The former needs no introduction and the latter is a good fast bowler, a fine fielder and a stout-hearted batsman. I suggest the following names for the formation of the Hindu-Muslim and All-India Teams:

HINDU-MUSLIM XI.

1. Salamuddin (Capt.), 2. Vazir Ali, 3. Nazir Ali, 4. Abdus Salam, 5. Botawala, 6. Vithal, 7. Naidu, 8. Deodhar, 9. Navle, 10. Jai, and 11. Ramji.

ALL-INDIA TEAM.

1. Col. Mistry or Salamuddin, 2. Jamshedjee, 3. Kalapesi, 4. Vithal, 5. Deodhar, 6. Naidu, 7. Navle or B. Kapadia, 8. Vazir Ali, 9. Nazir Ali, 10 Abdus Salam and 11. Ferozekhan.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL MOOSA HARIFF.

A Bombay Government Gazette notice states that the Government Electrical Laboratory, Bombay, in the charge of the Electrical Engineer to Government is prepared to undertake any sort of electrical testing, etc., for the public on payment of fees in accordance with the scale of fees laid down which shall, if required, be payable in advance.

Men and Matters.

That juggler in figures and finance. Sir Basil Blackett, must be getting the shock of his life! Just imagine the tables of facts and figures which he quoted with such triumph at Delhi in support of his eighteen-penny rupee, have cut the ground from under his own feet, for Sir Purshottamdas has quoted the very figures to confound the Finance Member. Sir P. T. is going to give us a further statement. That's topping. We like Sir Basil to get a taste of his own medicine.

* * * *

Bombay is on the tiptoe of expectation. Is it for the Great Racing Season which begins at Mahaluxmi on 11th prox? Oh no, it is all due to that great cricket carnival which begins to-morrow.

* * * *

For over two weeks Bombay—sporting Bombay, will be lucky to watch the warfare of the giant wielders of willow and the leather. Looking to the performance of the visitors so far all Indian players (and even European players who are to play against the visitors) will have to exert their utmost in order, not necessarily to gain victory, but to escape heavy defeats.

* * * *

Indian players are now really on their trial. Their cricketing mettle is on trial. Never since 1902 when the Oxford Authentics came down to India has any first class, English cricketing team come to India's shore. and India must prove that she has made good progress at least on the cricketing field, if not on the political field—thanks to the shortsightedness of Montfords and Chelmsfords, Brokenheads and Blacketts!

* * * *

Gilligan has declared that the team has come to India not to win matches but to play the game—as true sportsmen. And we have no doubt Indians also will play as true Sportsmen and acquit themselves as such. There are bound to be mistakes on the part of umpires and it is to be hoped all concerned will take the decisions of the umpires in a sporting spirit however misjudged they might appear to be.

* * * *

The Bombay crowd is good at behaving itself well. They have come to know the value of true sport and they appreciate it giving all sides their meed of praise. The old "war cries" if "pahilaskae," "bagitlaskae" which marked communal feelings are happily at an end. And sporting Bombay will hail the prowess of these "flannelled fools" in true Bombayites' spirit. And in that respect Bombay leads all India—as it undoubtedly leads in many other fields as well.

* * * *

"Say Pa Say" has an international ring about it. For 'Pa' is an international dear and it is an international practice of the fond offspring to get Pa to comm t himself about something or the other which he controls as family treasure. That much of the cryptic meaning of the famous film of the above title we can fathom But what changes have been rung on that international cry of the human spirit "Say Pa Say" we cannot say . . .

* * * *

For as it happens the famous film has yet been shown only on the author's own brain-screen. We have no hesitation, however, in describing it as famous because—well, not because the author is famous but because he is perfectly certain to be—in his own opinion.

* * * *

And what is more—it has a vital bearing on the Film Industry of Bombay which sadly needs to be put on a sound footing. We can well imagine the sensation that this tender chick, we mean this human drama must make in our cosmopolitan city when it bursts its shell, we mean. when it is flashed on the screen. "Say Pa Say," will catch on. Can you not see the far-reaching national, nay, international palpitating of that devasting human tale of "Pa"?

* * * *

We can. The artists will turn romantically penniless. The producer will go sublimely bankdupt. The author will become a martyr. And the Film Industry of Bombay will be put on a sound footing as the author assures us—because the gound will be clear.

* * * *

Music lovers—savants as well as amateurs will find an intellectual feast waiting for them at 6-30 p.m. sharp on Tuesday the 30th November in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Siginor Rosca, the baritone of several opera houses of Europe, will contribute a number of items and he will be supported by a distinguished group consisting of Professors Scrinzi, Savini. and others.

* * * *

While commenting upon the above, the "Times of India" "rejoices" that "the Taj Mahal American Bar will bring Bacchus into proper proximity with the Muses."

* * * *

O tempora! O mores! to think we are alive in such a degenerate age that we cannot imbibe the divine inspiration of the Muses without tickling our throats with the vintages of Bacchus.

* * * *

And, of course, we can now understand why the "Times" has kept its own counsel and a discreet silence over the opening of a new liquor bar at the Bandstand. The more the merrier!

BURDWAN VISITS SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Monroe returned from Scotland and visited Stoke on Trent. They were received at the station by the Mayor and representatives of British pottery manufacturers and the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce. They inspected factories and were presented with the Freedom of the City and handsome gifts of China.—Reuter's Special Service.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1925

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PLACE.—TELUGU GIRLS' SCHOOL COMPOUND, Kamatipura Bazar Road, Bombay.

DATE.—SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1926, at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1926.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT AND THE RATIO

On Friday we dealt with the question of whether prices had been adjusted to the 1s. 6d. ratio, and, as our readers will remember, we pointed out that the term "prices" in its correct economic sense includes

- postage and telegraphic and telephone rates
- Railway and steamer fares and freights
- wages of labour in industries
- salaries
- land assessments
- rents, including that paid by the cultivator to his superior the landlord
- interest on Debentures and other mortgage debt
- interest on Governmen tsecurities

and asked Sir Basil Blackett whether these are or are not also prices, and if so, would he be good enough to show us whether any of these have been scaled down to 12 1|2 per cent. The lay reader would never have thought that these items are *prices*, but he will be easily able to say whether there has been any reduction of 12 1|2 per cent. in any of these in the past 2 years *i.e.* since the date when Exchange was allowed to rise from 1s. 4d. gold to 1s. 6d. gold. Our readers will no doubt all agree that there has been no such reduction. They will no doubt also agree that the very idea of expecting such a reduction in such items as rents or debenture interest is ridiculous. They will then perceive that there is absolutely no warrant for the statement, made by the Currency Commission and repeated by Sir Basil Blackett, that prices in India had substantially adjusted themselves to the 1 sh 6 d ratio. They cannot possibly be so when such important categories as the above still remain unadjusted. However, we shall now await the reply of Sir Basil Blackett if he can see his way to make any, and proceed to analyse the other points in his speech.

The first thing that attracts our notice is the statement that the description of the ratio as 16d. or 18d. is merely a matter of convenience in order to make it more easily understood by the layman, and that the correct way to put it is whether the Rupee should be fixed at 7.5334 grains of gold or at 8.4751 grains of gold. This is perfectly correct, but when Sir Basil Blackett goes on to say that the standard of value under the Currency Commission's Report will be no longer either Rupee or Sterling but gold and gold alone, does he mean to insinuate that it was not so in our own Indian Coinage Act and the Indian Paper Currency Act and that the Currency Commission has made a new departure? If so, we are compelled to point out that Sir Basil Blackett is clearly wrong.

In the next para, Sir Basil Blackett tried to explain away the words "dead issue" used by him at Rangoon. He is now pleased to say that what he meant was that "the proposal that, having at last painfully attained stability we should now suddenly and violently alter the ratio and deliberately start a new and painful period of disequilibrium with all that it entails, was simply unthinkable". So now we see that the issue is not "dead", it is merely "unthinkable". Our first question to Sir Basil Blackett is, who were the victims in the process of painfully attaining stability while 18d. was reached? Were they not the producer and the cultivator? Was it not this producer and cultivator that was being deprived of 12 1|2 per cent. of his hard earned money; and if a change of ratio is "unthinkable" to-day, why was it so very "thinkable" in 1924? We may also very well ask Sir Basil Blackett on what grounds does he claim that a reversion to 16d. will mean a "new and painful" period. Painful to whom? Is it the Exchange Banks that he has in mind? If so, is it not a fact that banks are keeping their position as square as possible and even refusing to sell without cover? Is it the Importing Houses that are a source of concern to him? If so, he will find out on inquiry that very few keep uncovered to-day, particularly since the repeated deflations of the past eight months have led to apprehensions that the present level of exchange may not be maintained except with great difficulty. If these are not the people he has in mind, is it the savings and profits of Englishmen serving or doing business in India that are the source of his solicitude? If so, we would ask him to remember that through his policy he has already allowed them to profiteer at the expense of the producer for over two years. We would ask him to remember that through his policy he has allowed the Company Railways and other sterling Companies to remit 12 1|2 per cent. more sovereigns than they had a right to, and to pay bigger dividends than they otherwise would have paid. We do not wish to blame them for this exiguous profit that they made as a result of the misguided currency policy, but, surely, that is no reason why the rate should be kept at 18d. so that these people may go on profiteering. We invite Sir Basil Blackett to be more explicit and to say who the people will be to whom a return to 16d. will be "painful" and why Government should have any greater concern for these people than for those others who were the victims of their policy in the past two or three years. Mercly using big words and talking of "painful" or catastrophic disturbances does not cut much ice with us, and we are sure will not cut much ice with any intelligent man. Sir Basil Blackett next goes on to answer the charge of "management" of the currency system, and argues that any one who talks of mismanagement 'ipso facto' admits that there should be management, and that, whatever view one may hold of the particular line of action adopted by Government one must agree that management there must be. This sounds plausible enought but contains a serious fallacy the absurdity of which we shall expose on another occasion.

WOMEN'S EDUATION.

The first Bombay Presidency Women's Educational Conference which met in this city on Friday last is highly significant. It was preceded by several similar conferences in other provinces and is to be followed by an All-India Conference at Poona in January next. These conferences are by no means conventional meetings as they may appear to superficial observers. They have been carefully planned and organised and the resolutions put before them have been discussed before by various women's institutions. Indian women have evidently recognised that self-help is the best help and most urgently needed. They have come to realise that it is deplorable, as Lady Cowasji Jehangir said at the Bombay Conference, that only two per cent. of India's female population are literate. Mrs. Naidu, the President, Lady Cowasji and several other speakers urged their sisters not to make a fetish of the ancient story of Indian womanhood but to treat it as a living reality, to preserve by all means the old tradition of self-devotion but also to add to it knowledge such as present conditions demand. We trust that women all over the country as well as men will pay heed to this friendly caution. Life is far more complex and strenuous now than it used to be and it is only by combining right knowledge with the unflinching spirit of sacrifice that characterises Indian womanhood that their service can be fruitful and make for their own uplift as of the country. Indeed, in the process of uplifting society, it may be safely said that a single educated woman in a family, the unit of society, is a more useful leaven than a single educated man. For it is more in her nature to give of what she has and thus she can influence the cultural and moral tone of the whole family and through it of society. Would that all our reformers could realise that the education of women is the most profitable social investment.

It is unnecessary to comment in detail on the various resolutions passed at the Conference. Most of them are such as few educational reformers would take exception to. A few will have to be more precisely worded to be acceptable to educational authorities. There is one resolution, however, which at first sight may appear to be somewhat irrelevant, but which is of vital importance to women's education. It is about the age of marriage. As actually passed, the resolution urged on Government and public bodies the necessity of raising the age of consent for girls to 16 years. The draft resolution, we believe, urged on all the need for raising the age of marriage of girls to 16 years as the minimum. We fully endorse the former resolution. The latter too could well have been added. For it is early marriage with all that it implies that has been the greatest barrier to women's education. A few figures will prove this fact conclusively, if at all a proof is needed for a familiar experience. For every thousand girls in primary schools there are only four in high schools. This sharp fall in numbers could not be due to the girls' need of earning their bread as it may be in the case of boys. The fall is only due to a girl's being married while yet a child. It is this grievous custom which, apart from its evil physiological consequences, removes a promising girl from school just at the age when her independent thinking begins; which discourages her father from spending on her education what may be necessary for her dowry, and which cuts off at the source the supply of women teachers without whom female education can never make headway. It is for these reasons that the educational conference thought it necessary to pass a resolution about the age of consent. We trust that at the Poona Conference the resolution about raising the marriageable age of girls will also be passed. What is true of early marriage is also true of the purdah system and the general unnecessary seclusion of women. To this fact every official educational report bears ample testimony. We would therefore, earnestly urge on all women's associations that, along with their efforts to improve the quality of women's education, they should carry on a sustained campaign for the abolition of child-marriages and the rigours of the purdah, the most persistent hindrances to that education.

LOCAL SELF GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

WANTED SMALL PRIMARY UNITS.

(BY K. K. VAIDYA.)

The Government have at last announced their decision to establish a joint Municipality for Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and other neighbouring villages. The strong and unanimous opposition of Vile Parle and of the District Local Self-Government Conference held at Bandra, to the proposed joint municipality, has been summarily disposed of as due to narrow-mindedness and want of vision for the future. The present proposal of the Government to include Versowa and the outlying villages in the joint Municipality will be unacceptable even to those leaders of Andheri and Santa Cruz who favour a joint Municipality for the three main suburbs only, and want to exclude Versowa and the other distant places which are mostly rural in character.

Government's Real Object.

The underlying object of the Government in establishing such a huge Municipality, almost as big as Bombay, is evidently to create some institution to take up the activities of the Development Department which is starving for want of funds. The Municipality will have to provide funds out and out by local taxation and the Government hope to realise their dream of building a paradise in the suburbs without having to spend from the Provincial Exchequer and without being exposed to criticism in the Legislative Council. But this mixing up of the issues is extremely unjustifiable. The primary function of a Municipality is to administer to the requirements of the existing population, and then to undertake the development of outlying areas only if the extension is urgently required or the outlying area is unsafe and unhealthly. A Municipality for a number of urban places separated from each other by vast rural tracts, as is the case at present in the suburbs, will be a wasteful body and will fail in its main function of serving the existing population satisfactorily. A joint municipality is not the proper institution for the larger concerns of the several scattered suburbs or of the whole district. Two separate bodies must be devised for the twofold object in view. The minutest and most insignificant municipal affairs of one suburb must not be made dependent upon the vote of the city fathers of the neighbouring suburb as would be done in a joint Municipality.

Indiscriminate Partnership.

There must not be an unlimited and indiscriminate partnership for the totally of municipal affairs. A Municipality is the primary or lowest unit of local self-government and its limits ought to be confined to an area whose residents are traditionally accustomed to lead a common life as one town or whose parts are economically or industrially dependent upon each other. Without this limitation no united corporate life is likely to be developed, the institution will be a no man's institution, and all local life and initiative will get killed, as pointed out by the Bell Committee in its report in rejecting the proposal for a single municipal Corporation for the whole suburban District. All these objections are equally applicable to the joint Municipality.

Mistaken Zeal.

The Government and the other enthusiasts for the joint Municipality have managed to misunderstand or misrepresent the local opposition for larger institutions like the joint Municipality and the County Council. What the people want is that, the individual local units and their present local self-government institutions must not be abolished and effaced from the map in the zeal to provide for a large powerful body for development purposes. The local units must be retained in the hands o local institutions to be termed as Reform Notified Area Committees of Urban committees and a totally separate body, say a District Municipal Board, consisting of the representatives of the local units, should be created for dealing with the subjects excluded from the purview of the local units. This larger body must not be above the local units like the County Council proposed by the Bell Committee. It must function separately or apart from the local bodies just as the Development Department or several other Departments are doing. The servants and funds of the local bodies must be separate from those of the District Municipal Board, and the Board must not have any compelling powers over the local units in the district. These local units must be subordinate only to the Collector and other Provincial Departments as at present.

The Only Solution.

However small may be the powers of the local bodies they must be free to exercise them through their own staff and no joint staff for several bodies together will be acceptable. An individual local body will not be able to control and requisition the services of the joint staff and this will create inefficiency and discontentment in the staff as well as in the public. A localy body without its own staff is a mere joke. The shortage of funds is to be met by combination of several functions in the same hands, just as an ordinary family of limited means does, and just as the fifty or sixty small municipalities in this Presidency are actually doing. The funds for this District Municipal Board must, of course, be mainly provided by the Government although local taxation and contributions from the local bodies will have also to be resorted to. The creation of such a powerful body will solve the problem of suburban Government for all time to come, and the retention of small local bodies will provide the educative centres and numerous lively organisms which are so necessary for developing the present rural areas around them, as the need for extention arises in course of time. The proposed joint municipality will kill all local initiative and will fail to create another instead.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

WHAT THE ARYANS ACHIEVED.

(BY N. B. PAVGEE.)

In previous articles on the subject of the existence of the democratic principle in ancient India, I spoke of the rich heritage the Aryans have left us. Let me now specify in detail their achievements.

Firstly, to begin with, I would state that our Rig-Vedic forefathers had denounced and put a stop to the rule of the wicked (R. V. I. 23.9). Then, secondly, India enjoyed the "three estates of the realm" during the Vedic times, which governed the Vedic Empire, and were known by such names as (1) Vidatha or the Ecclesiastical Synod, (2) Samiti or the village commune, and (3) Sabha or the National Assembly, millennium of centuries before, and kept the subject people well fed, well clothed, and ever contended, throughout the vast Empire. (R. V. III 38.6; I.153.43; I. 162.1; IX. 92.6; X 71.10; A. V. VII. 12.1; Ait Br. VIII. 15). While Britons, who were under foreign yoke for centuries, and this notwithstanding, a number of whom never miss an opportunity to attack, in season and out of season, or have a fling at, or speak disparagingly of, Hindu Governments and Hindu Institutions, had the three estates of the realm, only in the thirteenth century A.D. (Ency. Br. 9th Ed. Vol. VIII pp. 314, 315, 557, 5855; Vol. XVIII. pp. 302-313.)

Absence of Real Slavery.

Thirdly, we Indo-Aryans or Hindus were never slaves, nor did we treat others as slaves, uptil the Mahomedan conquest of India (Vide Chanakya Arthashastra. III. 12.65; Megasthenes; Arrian, Indica Ch. 10; Vincent Smith's Early History of India p. 98; The Tamils—Eighteen Hundred years ago p. 114). Nor did we ever trade in slaves, as we had none of them. Rhys Davids however, adds, "besides freemen, there were also slaves in India who were individuals captured in raids." But, these were emancipated. Rhys Davids, further admits, "for the most part, the slaves (in India) were household servants and not badly treated, and their numbers seem to be insignificant." "But, we hear nothing of such later developments of slavery, as rendered the Greek mines, the Roman latifundia, or the plantations of Christian slave owners, scenes of misery and oppression. (See Rhys David's Buddhist India. p. 55, Ed. 1903). Compare this with the English practice when England wanted slave labour badly. Dr. Cunningham tells us that helpless negroes were crying and panting for their liberty, when carried into Spanish Colonies beyond the Atlantic Ocean, but the average Englishman then thought of the ugly and disgusting slave trade, as nothing more than securing some work for English ships. For, declares, "The ordinary Englishman of the eighteenth century simply regarded the slave-trade as a great branch of the carrying trade which gave employment to English Shipping; the Treaties in this respect were a bargain with the Spanish Government, by which England secured the sole right of importing slaves into the Spanish Colonies; and there appears to have been an entire want of any humanitarian feeling on the subject." (The Growth of English Industry and Commerce. Vol. II. pp. 475, 476, Ed. 1912).

In short, the fate of the innocent slave victims was sealed by the Act of Parliament, known as 5 George II. C. 7, which most cruelly allowed wives, husbands, and children, to be separated and scattered, for no fault of the slaves, except their want of strength, and their having been without any means of elf-defence, on account of their poverty and utter ignorance. Fourthly—we had during Vedic, times an elected king of the choice of the nation. (R.V.X. 173.1).

Ancient Democratic Bedies.

Last, but not least, I would give a few rules framed for the guidance of the aforesaid three governing bodies, by our Rig-Vedic ancestors. These are as follows:—

(a) To assemble together (in the village Commune of the Elders, and in the Popular Assembly or the Body of Representatives of the Council of the village Elders). R.V.X. 191.2.

(b) To be of one voice. (That is say, to be unanimous in the expression of their views). R.V.X.191.2.

(c) To be of one mind, and all to be of one accord especially as even the Gods became united, and sat down to their appointed share. (R.V.X.191.2).

(d) To bear in mind, that this advice was common to all, (as it was meant for the good and happiness of all). R.V.X.191.3.

(e) To remember that the Samiti—the council of Village Elders or the representative village Commune, was common to all. (R.V.X.191.3) Evidently meaning thereby, that the village Commune, i.e., the Village Council of Elders or the Village community, was open to every one. Nay, it was free to all classes and professions, and was

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Temporary Respite.

The British coal-miners are at the end of their tether, if the capitalist press in England is to be believed. It is true that there is a change of opinion amongst the very large section of them now in favour of a settlement, but it is extremely probable that they are seeking only a temporary respite in their struggle against Capitalism. The Northumberland miners have decided by a majority of six thousand votes to accept the district settlement, the Scottish miners are willing to work under an agreement which provides a seven and a half to eight-hour shift at the pre-strike rate of wages, but the fact that many pits are at present unable to employ men willing to return to work is sure to cause great discontent. This discontent is bound to grow as the owners are sure to regard the drift back as a sign of abject surrender. Whatever the settlement, says a Labour journal, it is only an opportunity for the next phase of the struggle.

The India of the Middle East.

The Moderate in politics in a subject country talks everywhere invariably the same language. In Egypt Adly Pasha fighting with the help of the British against the dominance of Zaglool, the people's idol, used to speak about co-operation with England with unwearied reiteration. The Imperialist Press of Great Britain yill be delighted to find that in Iraq, England's India of the Middle East, the manoeuvres of English diplomacy have brought to the forefront the local moderates, whose leader talks the same sickening cant of co-operation. Jafar Pasha, the new Premier of Iraq fondly imagines that his country has "concluded a treaty of alliance with the greatest Power in the world" and talks of "mutual co-operation" between Britain and Iraq. He has a gibe at the Nationalist Party in Iraq when he says that "there are too many people in Iraq making impossible demands." This is an interesting confession. So after all there are in Iraq as well as in India "too many people" who make the "impossible" demand for Swaraj!

A Calm Atmosphere.

Mr. Andrews has readily acceded to the request of the South African authorities to maintain a quiet atmosphere among the Indian community during the session of the Round Table Conference. He has accordingly persuaded the Transvaal British Indian Association to maintain a strictly neutral attitude and to exhort the general body also to act accordingly. In fact, it was unnecessary for the authorities to be nervous on this account. As would appear from Mr. Andrews' letter to Mahatma Gandhi appearing in "Young India" of the 18th instant, he had already persuaded the Indian community to drop all demonstrations and speeches during the Conference. From his latest cablegram to Mahatmaji it appears that they are observing the opening day of the Conference as a day of prayer. The Indians have ever been ready to let the justice of their cause to speak for itself. Their attitude, however, puts a heavy moral responsibility on the authorities, who, we trust, will not misinterpret the admirable restraint upon its feelings which the Indian community in South Africa means to exercise.

Women Councillors.

It is a pity that the ban on women's entry into the Legislative Councils of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab and into the Assembly was removed so late that it was difficult for many ladies to stand as candidates and carry on an effecitve election campaign. The Punjab, therefore, is the only province that can boast of a lady councillor. We do not approve of the principle of nomination by Government. But since members will continue to be nominated till the Constitution is changed, Government may as well nominate a few lady members wherever possible in consultation, of course, with recognised women's institutions. This will be an encouragement to a class which needs it badly. Besides, as the deputation of Indian women to the Governor of Madras represented, lady councillors will be specially useful in matters concerning women and children. We trust that the claims of women, backed as they are by strong public opinion in the country, will be respected by Government. By the way, is it not open to Government to nominate women even in those provinces where they cannot be elected?

Peasants' Organisations.

Non-co-opecation interested even the toiler in the field and in 1921 we had several Kisan conferences and there were Kisan delegates even to the Indian National Congress. Latterly the peasants' conferences have been few. We are glad to note, however, that the peasants in several parts of Gujarat continue to be well-organised and active. A correspondent informs us that under the auspices of the Farmers Federation, organised by Mr. Ramrao Munshi, the farmers of Ahmedabad and Viramgam recently held two conferences and passed important resolutions about agricultural reform and the general well-being of Farmers. A well-organised peasant movement is as vital a need in a country like India as the Labour movement has been in the West. Leaders and Government should certainly help such a movement, but it must go on with or without such help.

GRIEVANCES OF NIZAM SUBJECTS.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

At the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference held in Bombay on Sunday, Mr. Y. M. Kale who presided, spoke at length on the various grievances of the State subjects and pleaded for a scheme of responsible Government based on an elective system in proportion to the numerical strength of different communities and interests in the State.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SESSSION.

The Hon. Mr. Y. M. Kale, President-elect of the Nizam State Subjects and Sympathisers' Conference arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. He was received at Victoria Terminus by the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee, and was garlanded before he drove to his residence.

The Hyderabad State Subjects Conference met on Sunday afternoon in the spacious pandal specially elected for the purpose in the compound of the Telugu Girls' School, Kamatipura Bazar Road, Bombay, Mr Y. M. Kale, M.L.C., President of the C. P. Legislative Council presided.

Long before the sessions began, the pandal was nearly full with members of the Reception Committee, delegates and visitors, among whom was a fairly good number of ladies. Great enthusiasm was in evidence. Notwithstanding the comparatively short time at their disposal, the secretaries of the Conference had put in an excellent amount of work and achieved what few under similar circumstances could hope for. Scores of delegates attended from the mofussil especially Poona, Belgaum, Sholapur, Nagpur, Amraoti, and other districts of Berar, showing by their presence that the Conference was a greatly felt need and the subjects were of paramount interest to all of them.

The objects of the Conference are to achieve some form of constitutional advancement in the Dominions, with Responsible Government as the ultimate goal and to secure to begin with the fights of freedom of speech and the Press and of person and and property and these objects are to be achieved by all constitutional means. It is gratifying that the Conference evoked great sympathy from British Indian subjects resident in Bombay and there were present on the dais a good many prominent gentlemen from all walks of life. Among those present besides Mr. Tulzapurkar, chairman of the Reception Committee, and Messrs. Shankerrao Persha, Silam and S. K. Rupala, the Honorary Secretaries, were Messrs. S. R. Abhyankar, Patwardhan of Servants of India Society fame, Raghavendra Sharma, L. M. Satoor Awar, Dr. Chinchankar, Dr. Bhoosruth, Rao Sahib Poreddi, Ganpatrao Suntuk, R. S. Asavale, Bhoomaji Sheth, Narayan Rajanna, R. B. Sapre, Padhye Dongre, B. G. Kher, N. M. Joshi, D. R. Thengdi and many others.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of welcome songs by a chorus of Telugu girls. After this was over, Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his speech welcoming the delegates and visitors and in passing referred to the reasons which had led to the holding of the Conference outside the Dominions.

MR. TULZAPURKAR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech delivered at the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference, Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

"We shall be accused of hatred towards the present Nizam, because he, as our accusers would say, is a Mahomedan. We have really fallen upon evil times when strenuous attempts are being successfully made to foment dissensions between Hindus and Muslims. The great mass of Mahomedans is extremely well disposed towards the Hindus and we too have always reciprocated those brotherly amenities But since the last few years some Mahomedan leaders have been fostering an idea of a complete domination of the Hindu race and a spirit of proselytizing is abroad. By such a fanatic spirit our accusers are actuated. Otherwise there is not the slightest ground for their accusations. Did any Hindu ever utter a word against the illustrious father of the present Nizam? Did not the Hindus revere him as a saint and a benefactor? Was there any complaint of confiscations in his time? Were public meetings prohibited during his regime? Were there any open exactions like the Nazarana prevalent in his days? Can our accusers point to a single Hindu-Muslim riot or any desecration of Hindu places of worship having occurred and connived at during the benign reign of the late lamented Highness? I challenge our accusers to point out even a few instances and I shall ask the public to pronounce their judgment against us. The late lamented Highness was loved because he was just, benevolent and merciful. The present Nizam too is disliked and criticised because he is most arbitrary, autocratic and unjust."

"Sisters and Brothers, from the draft resolutions which will be duly placed before you, you will find that not a single resolution makes any request or prayer to the Nizam himself or his Government. This would appear strange indeed. But in my humble opinion, the promoters of the Conference have been well advised in adopting such a course. In a territory where even the most elementary rights of person, property and conscience are committed to the sweet will of an absolute autocrat, where you cannot enjoy freedom of worship, where administration is rotten to the core, where courts of Justice are but the handmaid of Executive, where even His Lordship the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court would tremble to reside for fear of being molested by Star Chamber methods, it would be sheer waste of time and energy to approach those whose very existence depends upon your abject submission, and whose extravagant habits have been nurtured upon your impoverishment. When the whole world is pulsating with a new life, when we in India are boldly challenging our own bureaucracy and when we in British India have expressed our determination to live as free and equal partners in the British Commonwealth, it would seem an irony of fate that many of our countrymen who are called the subjects of the Ruler of Hyderabad should be hurled down to the bottom of the scale of humanity."

But they will ask? Has the British Government any right to interfere with the internal affairs of a friendly State? The question indeed is very strange and from a strict legal point wholly untenable. Who is to interfere if not the British Government? Have the British Government abdicated overlordship over the Indian States? Is the Imperial sway of the King of England only a glamour and a show! The British Government have annulled the right of every Indian State including the Nizam to treat with any foreign power, they have put a limit upon the military strength of the Indian Princes, they have compelled the States to accept the arbitration of the British Government in all cases of dis pute with any other State. The State of Hyderabad is therefore as much the vassal of the British Government as any other Indian State, and the British Government cannot now throw the responsibility off their shoulders. Interference with the internal affairs of a State is no sin, but on the contrary, it becomes a paramount duty if the people of such a State are reduced to the condition of absolute subjection, if they are despoiled, exploited and if bare justice is denied to them."

Concluding, Mr. Tulzapurkar said:—"If the British Government are true to their love of freedom and fair play, they will not resort to secret diplomacy in their negotiations with the Nizam over the present situation as they seem to be now doing. We understand that pressure is being slowly applied to the Nizam but no good purpose will be served by keeping secret the nature of the negotiations. It is useless to pretend that open negotiation will undermine the influence of the Nizam for with his subjects his influence is already undermined. Influence can be commanded by love, respect and justice, it cannot be secured like a Zenana damsel by secrecy and tortuous methods. Though the trend of events is yet far from reassuring, it must take a favourable turn in proportion as our endeavours grow strong and strenuous."

After it was over, the President was formally elected and he took the chair amid loud cheers, Mr. Kale, after thanking the organisers of the Conference for the honour done to him said:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Mr. Y. M. Kale, as President of the Hyderabad State Subjects and Sympathisers Conference held on Sunday:—

There are abler men in the Hyderabad Dominions with a keener desire to help their fellow subjects but their valuable assistance is unfortunately denied to us. However you will find some relief when you learn that the man whom you have now placed in the chair being a Berari is also your fellow subject though only technically so. The recent dread of being retransferred to H. E. H.'s Dominions had set many of us thinking seriously about the inner working of the administration in the Hyderabad Territory and to compare our present lot with that of our brethren in the Moglai as we are wont to call it. Those of us who visited these territories, as I did and studied the situation, could not but deplore the lot of the Hyderabad subjects and especially that of the Hindus. It was with one voice therefore that the Hindus of Berar refused to go under H. E. H. the Nizam's Rule but I may better restrict myself to the present subject.

The population is chiefly composed of Hindus and allied sects who form 90 per cent. of the total population, the remaining 10 per cent. being Mahomedans. The territory has been for about 600 years under Muslim rule and barring occasional outbursts of the early religious fanaticism, was generally free from religious intolerance and cruelty. After the first outburst was over the Muslim rulers generally treated their Hindu Subjects kindly and with tolerable

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'UNITE ALL PARTIES.'

MAHARASHTRA MANDATE TO CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

NASIK, Nov. 28.

A meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held at Nasik in the Lokasatta Hall at 3 p.m. to-day under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. About seventy members from all the districts of Maharashtra were present. After confirming the proceedings of the last meeting two resolutions were passed recording the meeting's sense of regret for the sad demise of Messrs. Budhmal Kevalchand, Ex-President, Nasik District Congress Committee and Dr. Lohokare of Poona. The report on the counting of votes to the All India Congress Committee by the scrutinisers was passed the following members being elected: N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, P. K. Shiralkar, K. B Joshi. R, N. Mandlik, Dr. Velkar, Dr. Bhat, D. R. Gupte, G. K. Chitale, V G. Kotkar, S. R. Khare, L. B. Bhopatkar, Mrs. Abhyankar, Mir Shukrulla and Gulabbhai, Mr. Bhopatkar was declared elected to the Presidentship. Messrs. Dujabchand Doshi of Sholapur, N. P. Patankar of Nasik, P. M. Sathe of Ratnagiri and D. V. Joshi of Khandesh were elected vice-presidents and Messrs. Mahajan Kotkar Atre and Phansalkar secretaries. Resolutions suggesting amendments to the Congress constitution and requesting the Congress to unite all parties on the principle of responsive co-operation were passed. Dr Moonje from the arbitration committee panel was elected to act as arbitrator for Maharashtra on all disputes. A vote of thanks to the President and the retiring committee terminated the proceedings.—A. P.

COAL STRIKE AND LABOUR MOVEMENT.

LABOUR M. P. ON INDIAN CONDITIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 26.

Mr. Patrick Lawrence, Labour M.P., who is now on a visit in Calcutta, in an interview stated that he had come to India to see things and study conditions at first hand.

He had on Saturday morning visited the mill areas at and about Kankinarah and saw with his own eyes the conditions in which Indian labour is housed and made to live.

DEEPLY MOVED.

Asked as to his impression of his visit to the areas he said it was as yet too early to pronounce any opinion on the matter, but he was deeply moved, he added, by the condition of the Indian labourers. He also said that he would see the prominent leaders of public opinion and gain from them first hand information on the burning questions of the day.

METHODS OF "CUT-THROAT COMPETITION."

Asked if the unexpected turn of the coal strike in England was in any way going to affect the general trend of the labour movement, Mr. Lawrence said, "I should say that the disastrous coal stoppage in England is a proof of the blunder of attempting to run the world-wide industry on the methods of the 19th century, that is to say, by cut-throat competition. The experience of the production of each goods as rubber, steel, tinplates, potassium, chemicals, etc., should have taught the coal-owners the necessity of regulation by agreement of their industries so as to stabilise the output and provide reasonable living conditions for all concerned in it. The future of the miners to secure their full demand will impress upon the Trade Unionists through out the country the need of the use of both the political and industrial side of the labour movement."

Mr. Lawrence intends to attend the Congress at Gauhati.

CORRUPTION IN EXCISE DEPT

FOUR OFFICIALS SUSPENDED.

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

On receipt of complaints, the Deputy Commissioner held an enquiry and suspended four officials of the Excise Department. The local Government, it is now understood, have granted amnesty to all contractors of excise shops who may be willing to give evidence of corruption in criminal proceedings.—F. P.

N. C. O. STILL ALIVE.

CONGRESSMEN PREFER JAIL TO SECURITY.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

In the security proceedings brought against four Congressmen to be bound over for keeping peace, two of them, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Joint Editor, "Pratap" and Pandit Mannilal Pande, a broker elected to go to go to prison than to give securities of Rs. 1,000 each demanded from them fo rkeeping the peace till the 14th December.—F. P.

LABOUR'S FUTURE.

NO PROGRESS WITHOUT LIBERAL HELP?

LL. G. OPENS LAND POLICY CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Opening the Urban campaign in support of the Liberal land policy in London, yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said that Labour would never come into office without Liberal help, which would not be forthcoming until they had a guarantee that better job would be made of it than in 1924. Liberals, if they came together, could return sufficient Liberals to dominate the policy of the next Parliament.—Reuter.

MINERS' DELEGATES' CONFERENCE.

DISTRICT AGREEMENTS REVIEWED.

RUGBY, Nov. 26.

The Conference of Miners' Delegates met in London to-day to review the district agreements. Reports were made of the stages which had been reached in the negotiations in the various coalfields. Although negotiations have, it is understood, practically been completed throughout Scotland Northumberland and Cumberland no complete district settlement was before the Delegate Conference. Therefore, no action was taken.

It was reported that in a number of districts, employers had refused to negotiate with the official representatives of the Miners' Federation and that in some cases they were making individual agreements with miners themselves. The Conference passed a resolution calling attention of Government to this action of the employers.—B.O.W.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

MINERS' DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Miners' Delegate Conference met today to review the course of negotiations for district settlements but adjourned without taking the definite action owing to the inclusiveness of negotiations hitherto conducted. The Executive will decide on the further policy after receiving district reports on the progress of negotiations.

The resolution submitted by the executive was unanimously passed expressing the conference's indignation at the terms offered by owners in several "districts and inviting the Government's attention to the employers' refusal in Notts, Bristol, Leicester and Kent to meet the miners' representatives and also in Somerset until men resumed work.

"Mr. Cook after the meeting stated that the terms had been provisionally reached in Scotland and Lancashire only but had not yet been submitted to men.—Reuter.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

MINERS' UNDERSTANDING WITH COAL OWNERS,

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Lancashire and the Cheshire coalowners and miners' representatives have accepted the terms of the settlement including the 8 hour day, continuance of April rates of pay and temporary truce for three years. The conference of Coalowners and representatives of Miners in Derbyshire has reached an understanding with regard to terms of the agreement.—Reuter.

NORTHUMBERLAND DECIDES.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT AGREED TO.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The ballot of Northumberland miners has resulted in 15,288 voting for, and 6,251 against the acceptance of the terms of settlement. Men have been instructed to resume work immediately. The Scottish agreement provides for a 7 1|2 to eight-hour shift at the pre-strike rate of wages, but many pits are at present able to employ only a section of men until they can be got into working order.

The North Staffordshire Miners Federation has authorised its members to resume work immediately pending negotiations for agreement.—Reuter.

DERAILMENT OF BOGIE BLOCKS LINE

KASARA. Nov. 28.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent at the scene of accident wires:

Due to the derailment of a bogie which is on fire on a goods train at mileage 77½ between Thul Ghat and Kasara, both the lines were blocked to-day. Single line working was introduced at 15 o'clock. Normal working will probably be resumed tomorrow at 24 hours.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales received the Maharajah of Burdwan.—Reuter.

Rugby.—On July 1st, next during the celebrations of the diamond jubilee of the confederation of Canada 53 bells composing a carillon in the tower of the Ottawa parliament buildings will be rung for the first time. It is hoped that His Majesty the King may set the bells ringing by pressing a button in London, and if in the meantime developments of wireless telephony permit that peal will be broadcast throughout the Empire.—B. O. W.

FURTHER DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

PUBLIC CONFESSION OF 18D. RATIO?

TERRIBLE REDUCTION IN INDIA'S GOLD SECURITIES RESERVE.

The Free Press of India is informed that the Government of India have once more resorted to a further deflation of the currency to the extent of 5 crores. India's reserve in gold securities which was in March last 29 millions, is now reduced to 12 millions pounds.

The Free Press further understands that Sir Basil alarmed at the strength of public opinion against the 18d. ratio is sounding a bugle call for all his friends to rally to his support. His prestige being at stake he will either browbeat the Assembly to accept the 18d. ratio or bully the Viceroy to certify.

SIR BASIL'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE.

DELHI, November 27.

The Free Press of India is informed authentically that the Government of India have again resorted to a further deflation of currency to the extent of 45 crores. It is understood that four crores are against the sterling security and one crore against the 'ad hoc' rupee security. An official announcement is shortly expected.

Opinion in informed circles is that the further deflation is a public confession that the ratio of 18d. cannot be maintained in the present trade conditions without recourse to deflation. Borrowings in the sterling market and the sale of reverse Bills deflations and sales of Reverse Bills are essentially identical operations, but the Government preference is possibly due to an aversion to have recourse to a procedure which cost only a few years over R50 crores.

With this last attack on the gold securities, India's reserve in gold securities which was in March last 29 million pounds is now reduced to 12 million pounds. The latest deflation, it is believed, was influenced by the unwillingness of Banks not willing to sell freely telegraphic transfers on London even at 1s. 5d. 25 over 32 points which is perilously near the 1s. 5d. 24 over 32 points officially guaranteed as the lower gold point. It is also the firm belief that the Finance Member will have again to deflate or have recourse to any other equally efficacious manipulation to maintain the ratio at 18d.—Free Press.

'PRESTIGE' AT STAKE.

DELHI, Nov. 27.

The increasing awakening of Indian opinion to the true invardness of the 18d. ratio is having its effect on the Finance Member. He is sounding the bugle call for all his friends to rally to his support. The Secretariat archieves are being explored to unearth any expression of Indian opinion in favour of the favoured ratio. It is now that of all the opinions received by the Delhi Secretariat, only the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji has found its way to the press from Delhi.

SIR BASIL'S PLIGHT.

Not content with press propaganda, Sir Basil Blackett has also had recourse to the platform. Sir Basil's speech is replete with references to the alleged inconsistencies of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Victor Sassoon. Granting the alleged inconsistencies proved, what arguments has Sir Basil to advance to the charge that an alteration of the ratio is a variation of Naf contracts made in terms of rupees during all the years.

It is a vain effort, however, to argu with the Finance Member. His ire has been aroused. His prestige is at stake. He will either browbeat the Assembly to accept the 18d. ratio or bully the Viceroy to certify on the strength of the subservient decree of the Council of State or failing either possibility, hang up the currency legislation on the ground that longer the 18d. ratio rules whether under legislative or executive decree, the greater the possibility of its being accepted as an unavoidable evil.—Free Press.

THE IRONY OF IT.

TIME TO RETRIEVE SITUATION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

A representative of the Free Press of India interviewed Mr. B. F. Madon in regard to the latest reported deflation of a further sum of Rs. 5 crores. Mr. Madon said: Sir Basil Blackett never tires of telling the public that except for a few greedy capitalistsin Bombay every one approves of his policy of keeping the exchange at 1sh. 6d. Then we can very well ask Sir Basil why is he afraid of the open and above board method of selling Reserve Bills instead of resorting to the wrong method of deflation? Sir Basil knows only too well that to sell Reserve Councils will be the one decisive indication that the balance of trade has reached a point when export of gold has become necessary to rectify the situation.

Sir Basil Blackett has been promising the country a gold standard that all public men now insist on. He says he cannot give us gold currency yet. Those who are closely following these repeated deflations are already getting apprehensive if we shall get the gold standard even in theory (even at a bullion standard with conversion into gold at 400 oz. at a time). Where is the gold to come from? In March last, while the Commission was still sitting we had in the Paper Currency Reserve

£ 22 million in gold bullion
£ 29 million in gold security

or £51 million in all. Of them, £19 million are already gone and at the rate at which the thing is being done the remaining £10 millions of security will probably go in another month or so. And then? Where will be the backing necessary for some 100 crores of notes? I am very much afraid we are steadily drifting into condition where Government will one day say that it was their most earnest desire that India should have the gold standard, but alas the gold was not there. The greatest irony of it all will be that the gold will have disappeared through the very policy of a Finance Member who is loudest in the profession of his earnest desire to give India a gold standard and gold currency. It is time for all our public men to sink their differences on less vital matters for the time being and retrieve the situation before it is past remedy.—Free Press.

LEADERS INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, November 27.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said: "The announcement of the Secretary of State that the Currency Report as a whole had been accepted by the Government of India and himself seems to me to be in violation of the spirit of the resolution moved by me in 1921 and accepted by Government. The Secretary of State and the Government of India, apart from the undertaking given them, owed it to the new Assembly to express no opinion on the Currency Report at the present moment, as it was intended, when the discussion on the Report was held over till after the General Elections, to give the country a full opportunity to place Indian opinion on the question before the Government of India through the newly-elected representatives.

Interviewed, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer also believed the decision was against the spirit of the resolution moved by Mr. Kamat and accepted by the Government in 1921. He said: "Though further opportunity is intended to be given to the Assembly for expression of its opinion and though action in the sense of introducing legislative measures or further proceeding with the Currency Bill may not be taken till the legislature pronounces its opinion, the announcement that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have arrived at a decision which will not be deflected by any opinion of the legislature is in substance a breach of the undertaking of the Government of India and is bound to give an air of unreality to the legislature. All distinction between decision and action is only quibbling.—Free Press.

GIVE UP THE MISTAKEN FIGHT:

COUNTRY'S GENUINE DEMAND.

Prof. P. A. Wadia emphasized the need of the establishment of a gold standard and gold currency in India before a large audience at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha. Mr. K. Natrajan presided.

At the outset, the Chairman said that the Currency League had adopted establishment of a Gold Standard and Gold Currency as one of its objects as was desired by several economists including Professors Wadia, Joshi and others.

THE MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Professor Wadia said:

"We have been learning during the last few days of the Currency League having specially changed its objects the immediate issue being now recognised to be not the issue of the ratio, but the question of an honest gold standard versus the gold bullion standard. But whilst the League has changed its immediate objective on paper, those who represented that League in all their public pronouncements continue to stress the ratio question, and give the public a distinct impression that the question that vitally affects the country is the question of 1s. 4d. against 1s. 6d. If this

(Continued on next page).

VESUVIUS ACTIVE

SHATTERING EXPLOSIONS.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM?

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Rome.—Vesuvius is erupting and a cataract of lava is flowing down the northern side. The crater is hurling masses of incandescent material into the air, accompanied by shattering explosions.

Professor Mallabra of the Observatory states there is no cause for alarm. It is an yearly phenomenon due to the accumulation of rain-water in the crater.—Reuter.

IRAQ AND BRITAIN.

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Baghdad.—In a significant speech to the members of the Progressive Party Jafar Pasha, Iraq's new Premier made a frank statement of his friendly policy towards Britain. "Mutual co-operation should be the keynote of our relations with Britain. We are entitled to pride ourselves on the great achievement of having concluded a treaty of alliance with the greatest power in the world whose friendship is courted by many other nations I have no desire to demand impossible things. We must seek advantages and benefits within our reach consistent with our present stage of development. There are too many people in Iraq making impossible demands."—Reuter.

PARSI EDUCATIONIST HONOURED.

MR. BHABHA GETS D. LITT. DEGREE.

MYSORE, Nov. 27.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the Chancellor presided at the Annual Convocation of Mysore University to-day at Jagamohan Palace Pavilion and conferred the degree of Doctor of literature on Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the former Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, and other degress on successful students of the year.

Sir P. C. Ray then addressed the new graduates.—A. P.

REMAINS OF M. KRASSIN.

RUGBY, Nov. 26.

The body of M. Krassin lay in state to day at Chesham House, the official residence of the late Soviet Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Gregory, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, attends as representative of Sir Austen Chamberlain. M. Krassin's remains will be cremated to-morrow afternoon at Golders Green Crematorium.—B.O.W.

KRASSIN'S REMAINS CREMATED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Without service and with little ceremony the remains of M. Krassin were removed from Gresham House, to-day, and cremated at Golder's Green. Ashes will be taken to Moscow where official rites will be given. a crowd of 5,000 people went in procession from Golder's Green station to the crematorium, wearing for the most part red and black armlets.—Reuter.

IMMURING OF KRASSIN'S ASHES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Muscow.—The ashes of M. Krassin art expected at Moscow on December 1st. They will be immured in the Kremlin wall in the red square opposite the grave of M. Frunze, ex-chief of the Army.—Reuter.

WHITE STAR LINE.

TRANSFER OF SHARES.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet announces that arrangements have been concluded for the purchase of the whole of the share capital of the White Star Line from January 1, 1927.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has confirmed the announcement and added that the transfer of the shares does not affect the continuity of the White Star organisation.—Reuter.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Constantinople.—A fire has devastated the business quarter of Broussa and 200 shops have been destroyed. Damage is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling. A number of people have been injured.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER RACES STOPPED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Owing to fog ,to-day's races at Manchester have been abandoned.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—In view of the good progress made in overtaking housing arrears a gradual diminution of the amount of State assistance for house-building has been decided upon by Government until ultimately subsidies now in force will totally disappear. The Ministry of Health stated on Saturday that the first diminution would apply to houses not completed by October next.—B. O. W.

NEUTRAL ATTITUDE

GIVING CHANCE TO INDIAN DELEGATION.

S. A. INDIANS CONFIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Johannesburg.—In deference to the request made to Mr. C. F. Andrews by the Minister of Interior for quiet atmosphere and dropping of all controversial issues pending the conclusion of the round table conference at Cape Town, the Transvaal British Indian Association has unanimously agreed to maintain in that connection a strictly neutral attitude and exhort the general body of members to give loyal response to its ruling.

Interviewed a prominent member of the Association stated that Indians generally had every confidence in the personnel of the Government of India delegation and welcomed the intimation that the delegation would be guests of the Union Government during their stay in South Africa.—Reuter

MR. BAJPAI DEPARTS FOR S. AFRICA

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Southampton.—Mr. Bajpai, secretary to the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference at Cape Town as regards the status of Indians in South Africa had booked his passage by the "Edinburgh Castle" but did not embark at Southampton and went to Brussels yesterday. He will join Gen. Hertzog at Lisbon.—Reuter.

FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—The Finance Committee of the Senate approved of the naval estimates after voting reductions of thirty-five million francs which it was claimed would not prejudice the defensive potentialities of service.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE MOOLTAN DELAYED.

MELBOURNE LUMPERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Melbourne.—Owing to the strike of lumpers all over Australia following their refusal to work overtime the work ceased at noon to-day until Monday morning. The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Mooltan" will consequently be delayed at Adelaide for two days. The situation is generally becoming more serious.—Reuter.

INDIAN MAIL MISSED OWING TO FOG

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Postmaster-General announces that the final mails for India from Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle on Tyne, Brastol, Dundee, and Bradford, missed the London connection on Tuesday owing to fog and are thus delayed for a week. None of the London mails missed connection.—Reuter.

NO MORE OIL TROUBLE.

MEXICAN LAND AND PETROLEUM LAWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Washington.—According to advices received at the Mexican Embassy here, all British oil interests in Mexico have accepted the provisions of the new Mexican land and petroleum laws. It appears that Mr. Harry Hallat acting on behalf of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company which is said to include all British Petroleum interests in Mexico has filed with the Department of Commerce a petition asking for confirmatory concession for his oil regulations. Lots for which confirmation is asked, represent about 200 million acres. Telegrams received at the Embassy also state that Lacarona, an important Dutch Company and other corporations including some American have already complied with the oil laws in a similar way to the British interests.—Reuter.

PRICES LOWEST POSSIBLE.

WARNING TO BUYERS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Federation of Master Cottonspinners' Association of Manchester has issued a statement claiming that the prices of yarn and cloth are now the lowest possible, and buyers holding back for further fall are likely to find the market seriously against them.—Reuter.

SIR AUSTEN'S PROPOSED SOJOURN TO PARIS.

UNFOUNDED STATEMENT IN PRESS

RUGBY, Nov. 26.

When Sir Austen Chamberlain spends two days in Paris at the end of next week on his journey to the League Council meetings at Geneva, he hopes to pay his respects to M. Poincare, the President of the Council as well as to the Foreign Minister, M. Briand. The statement published in some Continental newspapers that the British Foreign Secretary has been endeavouring to arrange other meetings for himself or for statesmen of other countries are completely devoid of foundation.—B.O.W.

FURTHER DEFLATION OF CURRENCY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

country gets to-day the minimum demands made by the Indian theorists it will have laid the foundations of her economic growth in the future. These minimum demands have been formulated with the consent of all representatives of economic theory in Bombay—Professors R. M. Joshi, G. N. Joshi, K. T. Shah, C. N. Vakil, and Principal M. L. Tannan and they have been accepted even by businessmen like Mr. B. F. Madon and others. They are:—

(1) A gold coin of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign.

(2) An open mint for converting into coins (or giving convertible notes backed by gold) such gold as is brought to it.

(3) The rupee to remain for the present full legal tender, bearing the relation of 15 to 1 to the standard gold coin.

(4) No more rupees or rupee notes to be added to the currency hereafter.

CHALLENGE TO SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

We challenge Sir Basil Blackett to show that these measures are impracticable, that they involve any risks of disturbance either of the gold or silver market of the world. To assume, as Sir Blackett assumes, that the only practicable scheme for introducing a gold standard into India is the scheme of the Finance Department is to ignore the fact that other schemes were submitted to the Commission.

COUNTRY'S GENUINE DEMAND.

Sir Basil cleverly appeals to Sir Purshotamdas in his own favour by emphasising the fact that Sir Purshotamdas has accepted in the main the recommendations about the Gold Bullion Standard. But Sir Purshotamdas in this matter can only speak for himself; he cannot speak for the country when he has accepted the Bullion Standard.

In conclusion, Mr. Wadia said: "A contended and prosperous India is the best guarantee of the preservation of Britain's connections with India. In God's own world no nation has ever rested on secure foundations that has not built these foundations on love and sacrifice; and the sacrifice that India calls on Britain to make—if there is any sacrifice at all—may fructify hereafter in hundredfold blessings on both, even as the grain of wheat that disappearing in the soil shoots forth into harvest of joy."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The speaker was put several questions after the lecture was over. Replying, he said there was no danger of Gresham's law being put into effect in India if a mint were opened. He said:

"We must fix some ratio for the purpose of internal trade. I know that there will be a temporary dislocation of trade due to the fact that the ratio that we may happen to fix hereafter will be 15 to 1 ratio. And I say as an honest man let us face the difficulty. It will be a sacrifice worth making in the best interests of the country. I go a step further and say that it will be a sacrifice well worth bearing for the ultimate interests of the country.

BUSINESS MUST RESPECT ECONOMISTS.

Mr. Natarajan said that they should have a gold standard; but he objected to the 1-4 standard being made a permanent thing, leaving the gold standard in the back ground.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas advocated both gold standard and gold currency. When all those people went to Delhi and sat together, they would hit upon some sort of a compromise. The Government would then realise that public opinion was strong on the question. But they must remember one thing, namely, that the commercial men might profit by going against economic theory, but the country would not profit by the adoption of their attitude. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the business must have due respect for the economists. "I do think", Mr. Natarajan emphasised, "that our business people will do well to be guided by our economists" (Applause.)

In moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer, Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that he was told that these meetings had been arranged with a view to carrying on a campaign against the Indian Currency League. (Mr. Natarajan and Prof. Wadia: 'Not at all.''). That was not so. If Sir Purshotamdas intended to address a meeting under the auspices of the Sabha, he would be very willing to arrange for it.

CONFIDENCE IN MEXICAN GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mexico City.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in President Calles and Government rising and cheering in appreciation of the Government's stand with regard to the Mexican land and oil laws. Many Deputies had previously criticised the policy of the Washington Government in connection with these laws and also with the Nicaraguan crisis. Several speakers rebuked the Catholics of the United States for attempting to induce the American Government to interfere in the Mexican religious affairs. One Deputy delared that some interests in the United States would never be satisfied until stars and stripes flew over Mexicam but that would never be accomplished "as long as a single Mexican remains alive to resist the invasion."—Reuter.

OIL LAW DEVELOPMENTS.

COMPANIES REFUSE TO CONFIRM ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

New York.—A message from Mexico City states that the officials of the Mexican Eagle and Lagorona Oil Companies have refused to confirm the report that they have accepted the new Land and Petroleum Laws and renounced the protection of their own Governments; but the circles in close touch with the Mexican Government and oil interest assert that this is true. On the other hand the United States Oil Companies do not seem disposed to accept the new laws or renounce the protection of the United States. If they maintain their attitude it would seem that their chief rivals in Mexico will be operating after January 1st with the friendly consent of the Government, while the lands of the United States Oil Companies will be subject to confiscation.—Reuter.

HAPPY RESULTS.

KING EMPEROR ON EMPIRE CONFERENCE'S RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Proposing the toast of "Our Oversea Colleagues" at the farewell dinner given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to the oversea representatives at the Imperial Conference at the House of Lords Mr. Baldwin read a letter from the King replying to the loyal address of the Conference.

"I have followed with close interest all proceedings of the Conference and am convinced that its labours have afforded not only members of the British Commonwealth of nations but the world, a better understanding and a clearer vision of what the British Empire means and ideals for which it stands. It has given me the utmost satisfaction during the past few weeeks to greet so many of my ministers from the Dominions and the representatives of the Empire and India and to have an opportunity of learning personally from them something of the problems and aspirations of my peoples overseas. The Queen and I treasure the recollections of our visits to those lands as the happiest experiences of our lives. We wish the members of the Conference God speed and safe return to their homes."—Reuter.

DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

in no way intended to be sectarian in purpose, or biassed in character.

(f) To see that evey one in the Village Commune, and even in the Popular Assembly, was of one opinion. (R.V.X.191.3).

(g) To discern that the intent and purpose of the whole Village Commune and of the popular Assembly was one and the same. (R.V.X.191.3).

(h) To be ever of one and the same resolve, that is, of firm determination. (R.V.X. 191.4).

(i) To be of one heart. (R.V.X.191.4). This was in view of securing happy agreement, as Union was strength. Nay, it was a most important factor in the achievement of success, at all times, and in all actions.

(j) To elect a king of the choice of the people. (R.V.X.173.1).

(k) To have respect for the authority, and also for the King, and to see that he was never dethroned, (R.V.X.1731); (nor his authority set aside). (Vide Self-Government in India, Vedic and Post-Vedic by the present writer pp. 107|116. Ed. 1918.)

Their Charactristics.

Besides, the functions of the Assembly were always viewed as being peculiarly sacred and entitled to reverence. Our forefathers were, therefore, actually asked for assistance, and their guide was earnestly solicited, to see that the words, which fell from their lips in the Ecclesiastical Synod, or the Samiti, that is, the Commune or Council or the Village Representatives assembled or the National Assembly) should not only be free from impropriety and rudeness, but always agreeable, as also fair, and never foul. (Atharva Veda. VII. 12.1) "Fair be my words, O Fathers, at the meetings."

Moreover, coupled with this requisite courtesy and politeness in speech, there was also the knowledge of the key to success, which our Vedic fore-fathers pre-eminently possessed; and above all, they never lacked the force of reasoning, nor were they in any way behind, in the tactics of argumentation. For, the debator seems to have had the knack and the pluck, the adroitness and the mastery, in winning the Assembly over to his side; and Indra appears to have been supplicated for giving the debator the palm and the pre-eminence in the Assembly. (Atharva Veda VII.12.3).

"Of these men seated here, I make the splendour and the lore mine own. Oh Indraj make me conspicuous in all this gathered company" (i.e. in the Assembly). A.V. VII.12.3.

And yet, with all these fine sentiments of our Grand Sires of old, which would match even those of the British Parliament of the present day, there are modern critcis very prone to find fault with ancient Hindu polity!

INTER-VARSITY RELAY RACES.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At Cambridge in the inter-varsity relay races Cambridge beat Oxford by five events to two.—Reuter's Special Service.

ELECTIONS IN BENGAL.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27

In Bengal so far as non-Moslem constituencies are concerned the Congress Party has obtained a majority of them. The results obtained up till now, show further success of the Congress candidates in the districts.

The position of the parties in the Council is as follows:

Congress 34 and Responsivists and Liberals 11. Out of 39 Moslem seats 22 belong to the Independent Moslem party with pronounced views against Sir Abdur Rahim's Party who number so far ten.—A. P.

LATEST ELECTION RESULTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

Cawnpore City: Babu Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (Swarajist) defeats Mr. Gargh (Independent Congress) by 7864 votes to 3786.

Gorakhpur West: Rai Bahadur Abbey Nandan Prosad (Liberal) defeats Pandit Ram Baliray (Independent Congress) by 4755 votes to 2452.

Unao Rural: Rai Bahadur Chanda Chandri Jagannath Prosad (non-Party) defeats Mr. Bishambar Dyal (Congress) and Mr. Harish Bhunder Bajpai (Independent).

Allahabad City—Non-Muslim: Mr. A. P. Dube, Barrister (Swarajist) defeats Mr. Kamta Prasad Kakker (Liberal), Chairman of Municipal Board, by 2735 votes to 2242.

Allahabad cum Benares—Muslim: Mr. Zahur Ahmed (Swarajist) defeats Khan Saheb Ghazanfarulla by 4070 votes to 807.

ASSAM.

Upper Assam Districts—Mahomedan: Moulvi Kormat Ali defeats Moulvi Faiznooruli (Swarajist) by a margin of 109 votes.

BENGAL.

Rajshahi Landholders: Kumar Sibsheshareswar Roy (Independent), President of last Council, defeated by Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy of Natore (supported by Congress) by 122 votes to 48.

ADVENTURE WITH BURMESE DACOITS.

POLICE OFFICER WOUNDED.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

An exciting adventure with two notorious dacoits Maung Gyi and Sam Myin, who had taken shelter on Phado Hills in Pegu Yomahs is related. On receipt of information that these outlaws had built a hut there between two hills, Maung Gale, Deputy Superintendent of Police, accompanied by Mr. Orehard, Sub-divisional Magistrate and a few others, proceeded to the haunts. The Deputy Superintendent of Police reconnoitred first and came across spikes planted by the dacoits. There he saw one dacoit, who approached him, and wounded him in the thigh. Thereupon Mr. Orchard came to the rescue and shot the dacoit Maung Gyi killing him, while the other escaped. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was brought down to Toungue and has been admitted into the hospital. The Governor has telegraphed his sincerest sympathies to be conveyed to the Police Officer.—Free Press of India.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The weather has been dry except for a light fall of rain at Mergui. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Persia.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Mr. Justice Addison acts as Judge of the High Court, Lahore, vice Mr. Justice Martineau deceased.

Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Eugene de Ligne Count and Countess d'Assche, Mademoiselle Lippens and Monsieur de Fontaine arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Captain H. T. England, R.N. and Captain Ste. L. Moore, R.N. lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Her Excellency visited the University Settlement Sale of Work on Saturday.

The Right Hon'ble Thomas Shaw, Miss Shaw, The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. David Lees and Mrs. C. Neville-Rolfe lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday the 28th November.

It is understood that Raja Sir Rampal Singh has been coopted as a member of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

Among the distinguished passengers arriving in Bombay on Friday the 3rd December by the P. and O. mail steamer S S "Rawalpindi" are also Sir Thomas and Lady Strangmen, Sir N and Lady Wadia, Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji.

GUJARATH VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION.

"RELY ON STRENGTH OF VIRTUES."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

The Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith was held this morning. The Vice-Cancellor in the course of his report stated that the number of students was decreasing day by day and was likely to decrease in the future as 9 primary schools, 5 middle schools and 3 high schools had been disaffiliated during the past year. Degrees were conferred on 33 graduates including two ladies, Miss Indumati Sheth stood first in the first class.

Prizes were also distributed to those teachers and students who took part in the spinning competition on Mahatma Gandhi's last birthday.

Mahatma Gandhi as Chancellor said, in the course of his address, that his confidence in the strength of the Vidyapith was increasing day by day. He would attend its Convocations from far off places even if there was one student to take a Degree. They should not feel anxious over the smallness of their numbers. The rulers of the country were not larger in number than they, yet they had full self-confidence. They should rely more on the strength of virtues than on the strength of numbers.

Mr. Gidwani, ex-Principal of the National College was presented with a purse for Rs. 1,800 as a memorial to his services. The money will be devoted to the foundation of scholarships for students of the untouchable classes.—A. P.

ALLEGED IMPROPER PHOTOGRAPHS.

ARREST IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Detective Department of the Calcutta Police raided, yesterday, premises in Lindsay Street and effected the arrest of five men who it is alleged were caught in the Act of producing and glazing improper photographs. Scores of improper cards and negatives were also seized. It is reported that the authorities have discovered the main source of the manufacture of these photographs in Calcutta.—A. P.

SMALL YIELD & LOW PRICES

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO CAUSE.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 26.

In response to complaints from agriculturists of the small yield of crops and of the low prices of cotton, the Yeotmal District Association has appointed a committee of enquiry consisting of Mr. M. P. Kolhe, M.L.C., and Mr. R. B. Joshi with powers to co-opt to investigate the condition of crops in the Yeotmal District and the financial position of the agriculturists. The committee has been instructed to submit its report by the end of December.—A.P.

THE "HERALD'S" APOLOGY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I, the undersigned, one of the 800 humble volunteers of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns for publication of the following few lines:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has now come triumphant from the Assembly election of Bombay city. The voters of Bombay have taught a lesson to Mr. Horniman and his paper "The Indian National Herald", by electing Mr. Jayakar in a glorious way. The "Herald's", mean and melancholy criticism against Mr. Jayakar proved abortive and futile. The "Herald" had the audacity to charge the 800 friends and unpaid workers (volunteers) of Mr. Jayakar as 'hirelings'. These workers protested vehemently against the said baseless charge. The voters also, by bringing Mr. Jayakar at the top of the polls, silenced the editorial roarings of the "Herald." To-day the "Herald" has climbed down. It has tendered an apology to the offended workers of Mr. Jayakar. The "Herald's" mischievous criticism against Mr. Jayakar is now dead and gone. Now let us bury the hatchet. Let us not whip a dead horse now. For the "Herald's" mischievous criticism has now become a dead horse owing to its public apology which it tendered for the sake of those 800 humble volunteers of Mr. Jayakar. The "Indian National Herald", I hope, will now learn a useful lesson from these above-mentioned facts.—Yours, etc.,

MANUBHAI R. PAREKH.

47, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

Speaking at annual meeting of Calcutta Branch of the European Association at the Grand Hotel, Calcutta on Friday night Mr. W. W. K. Page the Chairman gave a brief review of its activities during the past year and pointed out the actual number of members at present was 2080.

GOD'S LOVELY CREATION

MISSION OF WOMAN IN LIFE.

CO-OPERATION AND NO COMPETITION.

MISS MIRABAI'S SPEECH AT AHMEDABAD.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of "The Hindu" wires to that paper under date Nov. 24:—Yesterday night, the third day of the Youth Week was celebrated as Women's Day. Miss Adeline Slade who was present there in a Khaddar sari worn in Gujarati style, addressed the gathering. She said that her Indian sisters had made a deep impression upon her and she watched with apprehension the inclination to introduce modern western ideas and education for women. "Service and humility are woman's birthright in India. One finds the idea a living power amongst women. But in the West especially amongst the educated classes, it has been cast aside and liberty and equality have become the ideal in their stead." True service did not mean slavery and true humility did not mean inequality. Some have of course they degenerated into such, but that was no reason for abandoning the high ideal for which women of India stand and taking on the war cry of modern western women. Let women strive to be worthy of their birthright and in proportion to their worthiness, so would men become purer and more unselfish. People were attracted by the sound of liberty and equality for women. But if they looked more closely into the west, they would find that liberty all too often developed into slavery to self and equality into fierce competition. God did not create man and woman in order that they should compete with one another and yet that was what was going on nowadays, all over the West and with it had come discontent and unrest. The woman could never really find herself in the pursuit of man's occupations, but in the pursuit of womanly service, her true nature can bud and blossom like a beautiful flower."

MODERN WOMAN'S EDUCATION UNSCIENTIFIC.

"The modern fashion of educating women in colleges," Miss Slade proceeded, "just like men, seems to me fundamentally wrong and, after all strangely unscientific. Let her be educated by all means but in the way suited to her mental and physical nature. It was no use teaching her to be man's competitor. It went against the laws of nature and in the end was bound to undermine human society, as indeed it was already doing in the West." She did not wish to imply that women should be taught nothing but marriage. On the contrary dedicating her life to her husband meant devotion to only one man and his children whereas to dedicate her life to God could mean devotion to all mankind.

Continuing she said that it was often argued that this modern Woman's Movement was due to developments of industrialism. That might be so, but they in India who had so far been only superficially affected by industry need not deliberately copy the evil outcomes of that system.

INDIAN WOMAN "A PATTERN OF DEVOTED SERVICE."

Concluding, Miss Slade said: "India is by nature a land of agriculture and cottage handicraft. Indian women are by nature a pattern of devoted service. To-day India is in deep distress. How then can her daughters best employ their powers of devotional help. Surely, through the spinning wheel the very emblem of humility and service. Spinning has always been regarded as woman's speciality. In the English language, the old word for an unmarried woman was actually spinster (one who spins). Let spinsters of India therefore awake in ever-growing numbers to the message of the spinning wheel and show their brothers that they have not forgotten their ancient calling." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

It may be mentioned that this is the first public utterance of Miss Slade since her arrival in India and during her one year's stay at the Sabarmati Ashram with Mahatmaji.

MR. JAYAKAR AND CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news that Mr. Jayakar has been ected to the Assembly will be hailed with eat delight by many people. He deserves r sincerest congratulations. We are very rry for the trouble and anxiety he had to through during the last few days before s election.

However we are glad that the "superhu- n efforts of Dr. Cosmas Fernandes and clique have come to nought. The mani- to which he issued on the eve of election tead of preventing many Indian Chris- ns from voting for Mr. Jayakar only ved to induce them to vote strongly for m for their chivalrous nature revolted inst the ill-bred treatment meted out to .

he East Indian Catholics have been cla- ring hard for the removal of the Padroa- tor many years now, but their one- rter ecclesiastical and three-quarters itical guru and the satellites have vented its removal. His self-consti- d position of President of the Bombay holic Welfare Organisation enabled him oss the show here for a very long time. h Fr. Pera's enforced exile, the so- ed B.C.W.O. has collapsed like a pack of ls.

r. Baptista has deserved his fate. His ersaults in religion, race and politics also brought about a somersault in his tion calculations. If some of his "jat" not vote for him it is because he did help them to destroy the funny struc- called Padroado. He gave others to rstand that the East Indians belong to is here known by a special term, Mahratta Community." It does not er who we are, so long as we are stians, but that does not imply that should be made out, what we are not. Nearly sixty per cent. of the East Indians are descendants of the higher castes, e.g., the Pulshe and Karhada, Brahmins, the Kayastha and Pathare Prabhus, Panchkhalsis and others as well as Portuguese. The small numbers of these castes among the Hindus here explain this.

Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, an alien asks us to vote against a man who is in some way allied to us. We do not want to be dictated to, in all matters by aliens. They cannot manage their own affairs in their unhappy land and they must needs interfere in ours, on our own ground. Let them first put their own house in order, let them cease their daily and weekly revolutions and counter-revolutions, and let them find a way out of their financial chaos before they condescend to bestow their precious advice on us.

We have enough of bossing in the ecclesiastical sphere, please God, we shall not kow-tow to it in the civil. A factory of misrepresentation has heft the Padroado on although every Catholic man in the street knows that the Pope and all the Bishops in India are against it. The Holy Father is now busy with the troubles in Mexico and these Padroadists know that his troubles are their opportunity. They are taking advantage of his position but Nemesis will shortly overtake them.

Their campaign carried on incessantly has made Dr. Goodier—I presume—sick not only mentally but also physically, and has compelled him to resign and betake himself to a more wholesome and congenial atmosphere.

The Padroado is a huge joke—a Dinosaur, a relic of prehistoric times—it must go. We know that Goans as well as East Indians hope and fervently hope that it will go. We have no ill-feeling against Portugal. We wish her well. "Vivat Lusitania" "Floreat semper Lusitania". But we do not wish her to interfere in our affairs, as we are now under the British Flag and because her interference is an anachronism in these changed times and circumstances.

More than three hundred years of Christianity in Goa, and yet only a few Goans have been raised to the Episcopate. This is because of the Padroado. No chance for any of our priests to be made a bishop under this regime. Under the Propoganda, we shall in a quarter of a century at least, have an Indian prelate here. China, with only a few decades of stabilized Christianity, has now six Chinese bishops. While all around there is the cry of Indianisation the Goans seem to be unaffected or pretend to be so.

In old Rome during the last Punic War, Cato's persistent "Carthago est delenda" brought about the total destruction of a great and brave nation.

To-day Rome's independence is imperilled not by a great but by an effete and Godless republic pretending however now to show some regard for religion. Let us unceasingly shout "Padroado est delenda." Let it be our watchword and slogan and we shall win, in spite of the campaign of our opponents.

Once more, we truly and sincerely congratulate Mr. Jayakar on his election and hope he will have as brilliant a career in the Assembly, as he has had in the Council and elsewhere.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

ELL-KNOWN LONDON OURT PHOTOGRAPHER.

VISIT TO INDIA.

HERBERT VANDYK, the well n London Court Photographer is sailing e S. S. "Assyria" for India, on a ned business and pleasure trip. Mr. vk is due to arrive at Bombay on ber the 2nd. His address will be the lahal Hotel. He will be pleased to take commissions previous to leaving lcutta one week later. Mr. Vandyk's specialities are Ivory Miniatures. Por- in Oils and Water colours.

communications to H. VANDYK, r, Mahindra, Messrs. Martin and Co., Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

(Advt.)

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mrs. Naidu presided over the Bombay Women's Conference held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday. Lady Cowasji Jehangir is seen addressing the Conference.

BARODA LAW COLLEGE.

SENATE REFUSES AFFILIATION.

RS. 425,000 ENDOWMENT FOR PARSI STUDENTS

Several interesting items were discussed by the Senate of Bombay University on Saturday, one being refusing the application of the Baroda Law College for affiliation to the Bombay University. Another question which evoked heated discussion was in regard to an unfortunate graduate. A proposal was brought to deprive him his B.A. Degree for an offence which some members characterised as trivial and of frequent occurrence. Fortunately the hard fight put up by Dr. Viegas and Mr. Natrajan on his behalf saved him his diploma.

The Senate accepted an endowment of Rs. 4,25,000 for the educational benefit of the Parsi community which was also a subject of criticism at the hands of some members who hoped that in future sectarian endowments should not be encouraged as they engendeed communal ill-feeling

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Saturday evening, Mr. F. B. P. Lorry presiding.

TRIBUTE TO SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

The Chairman at the outset referred to the loss the University had suffered by the untimely death of Sir L. A. Shah. They had cause to deplore it as they would miss the soundness of that commonsense which underlay at his utterances, no less than the clarity of thought and lucidity of diction by which they were expressed. It was therefore only fit that they should record their high sense of appreciation of the services rendered by the late Sir L. A. Shah to the University and convey to the members of his family their sympathy in the loss they had sustained.

PAID SECRETARY TO S. L. E. BOARD.

Cosideration was given to the report of the Syndicate that in the opinion of the Syndicate and the School Leaving Examination Board, the appointment of a full time salaried Secretary to the Board was not necessary.

Mr. K. B. Murzban moved:

That the Senate approve the report of the Syndicate in the matter of the appointment of a full-time Secretary to the School Leaving Examination Board and authorize the Syndicate to continue the present system whereby the University Registrar discharges the duties of Secretary to the Board.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment:

That the Senate are of opinion that it is not necessary to have a full-time Secretary to the School Leaving Exxmination Board and that they rescind the resolution and the regulations in that behalf; and that 'for' regulation 5 of the regulations relating to the School Leaving Examination Board (pages 70-71 of the University Handbook for 1926-27) the following 'substituted':—

The full-time University Registrar shall be the 'ex-officio' Secretary to the Board.

The amendment was carried.

APPLICATION OF BARODA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate then considered the revised report of the Syndicate on the question of affiliation of the Baroda Law College which stated:—

On a reconsideration of the matter in the light of the discussion which took place at the Senate meeting on the 12th June 1926, the Syndicate have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to have only one centre of legal teaching in Gujarat and further that it should be in British territory. The Syndicate are therefore of opinion that the application for affiliation of the Baroda Law College be not granted.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai moved:—

That the Senate approve the revised report of the Syndicate in the matter of the application for affiliation of the Baroda Law College and record their opinion that the application cannot be granted for the reasons stated in the report.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that Ahmedabad was the second important city in the Presidency and was in British territory and therefore he preferred Ahmedabad. Besides, he was one of those who did not wish to give undue facilities to education at the expense of efficiency. In the interest of efficient legal education in Gujarat he urged the House to adopt his motion.

Mr. B. J. Wadia seconded the motion. He referred the House to the Committee appointed by Government as a result of Sir Alfred Hopkinson's report which had come to the conclusion that instead of having a number of Law Colleges in different parts of the Presidency, there should be only one college in Bombay with an unrestricted number of law students. The reasons given for that conclusion were that Bombay had the highest tribunal of justice, apart from the small causes and police courts, and that it was the centre of commerce in the Presidency. The legal education was entirely centred in the city of Bombay practically from 1909 down to 1923. In the latter year the number of Law students in Bombay reached one thousand and as they had no hostel nor other facilities of accommodation for the students, Government deviated from its policy of centering legal education in Bombay and in 1924 the Senate opened a new college in Poona which had done good work in the training of Law students. Besides, Poona was nearer Bombay than any other city and was in British India. That could not be said, he submitted, for Baroda. Baroda, he said, was not in British India and the administration of Justice was different than that obtained in British India.

MR. KHAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan then moved the following amendment:—

That the report of the Syndicate in the matter of application for affiliation of the Baroda Law College be recorded and the Senate record their opinion that the application be granted and the Baroda Law College be affiliated to the University provisionally in the Faculty of Law as a first grade College teaching the courses of study prescribed for the First LL.B. and Second LL.B. Examinations, for a period of three years from June 1927, subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the management will, on or before the 15th of June 1927, purchase Law books of the value of Rs. 5,000 and supply the Library rooms with the necessary chairs, tables, etc., in the block of building situate in the College compound and approved by the Local Inquiry Committee.

(2) That provision will be made for putting up Law students not exceeding 50 in number in hired bungalows near the College.

(3) That the number of students will be restricted to a maximum of 80 in the First LL.B. Class and 70 in the Second LL.B. Class.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye enquired if the amendment was in order as it was negative of the original proposition.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Mirza urged that Baroda was ready to establish a Law College and was also ready with a staff, and if Ahmedabad came up with an application for the affiliation of a Law College, he would agree to it, if the Senate were convinced that it would be more efficient than the one now proposed.

Dr. Paranjpye pointed out that H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda was contemplating the appointment of a Commission with a view to the establishment of a University at Baroda and said if the scheme materialised Baroda would have a faculty of law, the Bombay University would have no control over the Baroda Law College. He therefore supported the proposition.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the motion.

Dr. Purshotam T. Patel supported the motion on the ground of health as he considered Bombay as a city was full of slums, dirt, disease and death. Sixty to seventy per cent. of fever cases in Bombay were due to malaria and therefore he thought it was not desirable to center the legal education to Bombay city alone.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in further supporting the proposition said Ahmedabad was a centre where a superior class of lawyers were practising in law courts.

Principal H. Hamil said if Baroda was going to have a University of its own, it would have a Law Faculty and the Law College would be affiliated to it.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

After some discussion the proposition was taken to a division and was carried by 36 against 29 votes.

CANCELLATION OF A GRADUATE'S DEGREE.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan then moved:

That, subject to confirmation by the Chancellor under Section 18 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Degree of B.A. conferred by the University in August 1925 on Moreshwar Ramchandra Dhakephalkar, who has been convicted of the offence of cheating under Section 417, I.P.C., be hereby cancelled and that he be asked to return the Degree certificate forthwith to the Registrar.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the motion and said the Senate was called upon to open a new chapter which was refused for so many years. He gave two instances, one in 1906 and the other in 1911 of forgery and accessory to murder respectively in which two graduates were involved. When the matter came before the Senate, the late Sir P. M. Mehta opposed it stating that the Senate had nothing to do with it. In this particular case, the offence was not so serious and the accused was simply bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to be of good behaviour.

Mr. K. Natrajan characterised the motion as monstrous and said if there was any body guilty in the case it was the principal of the college for his negligence. Besides, such cases were of frequent occurrence and many members of the Senate would not be immune if they were judged by their own conscience.

Mr. B. J. Wadia agreed with Mr. Natrajan and said that as the man was already punished it was no use penalising him further.

The proposition was lost.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO PARSI STUDENTS.

Dr. N. F. A. Moos then moved:

That the offer of Rs. 4,25,000 (in 5 1/2 per cent. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 20,000 and 6 per cent. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 4,05,000) from the Trustees of the Edalji Dinshaw Charities for the endowment of Scholarships for Secondary and Higher Technical and Technological Education for the benefit of members of the Parsi community in the name of the late Mr. Edalji Dinshaw, C.I.E., be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the accompanying regulations, which have been approved by the Trustees, be adopted for the award and tenure of the Scolarships.

Dr. A. G. Viegas and Principal S. C. Sahani expressed a hope that endowments for sectarian and communal purposes would be discouraged in the future.

The motion was carried.

The 15th session of the All India Kurmi Kshatriya Conference will be held at Lakhimpore Kheri, U. P. in the last week of December. The Reception Committee was formed on the 21st inst.

It has been decided to hold the Second Session of the All-India Teachers Conference in Patna on the 29th and 30th prox. at 11 a.m. each day in the Wheeler Senate House, Patna.

18D. DOES NOT AFFECT CULTIVATORS!

MR. ALTEKAR AND CURRENCY CONTROVERSY.

GOLD STANDARD—THE PERMANENT SOLUTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 26.

Under the auspices of the Winter Lectures Series, arranged by the Baroda Saha Vicharini Sabha, the first lecture was delivered at Prof. Manikrao's Jumma Dada Vyayam Mandir by Mr. M. D. Altekar, a well-known student of Economic Subjects from Bombay. The Subject was "The Currency Controversy" and the Chair was occupied by Sheth Matubhai H. Kantawalla.

18d. DOES NOT EFFECT CULTIVATORS!

Mr. Altekar traced the history of currency policy in India and described how since the war the exchange began to fluctuate and the rupee appreciate in value. He described in detail the principle of the stability of prices and in his opinion it was necessary in the interest of the masses that the prices should be stable as well as low. He did not believe that the cultivators in the Country were affected adverseley by the 18d. ratio. The cultivators were not better off particular'y when the ratio was 16d. It was the brokers who lost or gained. On the other hand the policy of the Government was often dictated by London Merchants.

DEMAND GOLD STANDARD.

This time, observed Mr. Altekar, it was the pressure from London an New York that appeared to have compelled the Government of India to agree to a Bullion Standard rather than to a gold Standard. The question of ratios was after all a subsidiary one, continued Mr. Altekar, and the currency controversy can be ended satisfactorily only by the adoption of a sound gold standard backed up by a gold currency. Then the question of the exchange ratio would automatically disappear. Mr. Altekar insisted that the people of all parties must demand gold standard and that alone would end the difficulties continually arising out of currency and exchange matters.

SOLUTION FOR CURRENCY TROUBLE

Mr. Kantawalla in his presidential remarks congratulated the speaker on the lucid exposition of a difficult subject and he agreed with him in thinking that the immediate adoption of a sound gold standard was the permanent solution of the currency trouble.

After the vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman, the meeting concluded.

POLL TAX ON ASIATICS.

IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION URGED.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Hon. Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has wired as follows to Government of India Education Department:—

"Alarming news from Kenya regarding the raising of the Poll Tax on Asiatics only. The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association earnestly request the Government of India's immediate intervention in the matter."—A.P.

FIRST INFLUENZA THEN RHEUMATISM.

Lady Sufferer in Seattle Tells How She Found Cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Whilst influenza is sufficiently serious in itself because of the state of profound prostration in which it leaves its victim, it is in the complications which almost invariably follow that the greatest danger lies.

The chief and urgent need of every sufferer from influenza and its ill after-effects is a remedy which will restore strength as rapidly as possible. In a vast number of instances this has been found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world's most famous blood and nerve tonic. As an example take the case of Mrs. J. E. Tabbut, an American lady residing at 817 Seventh Avenue, Seattle.

"I had an attack of influenza and went out too soon after my illness so had a relapse", says Mrs. Tabbut. "For a time my condition was serious. The disease left me very weak and I had pains like rheumatism all over my body. The pain was especially acute across the small of my back, my chest and limbs. I was intensely nervous at times and also had a bronchial cough.

"A newspaper article led me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I was so much benefited after a short treatment that I continued taking the remedy. My colour improved in a short time and then gradually my strength came back and my appetite became keener. The pains have entirely left my body and my nerves no longer trouble me. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great builder."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

As a remedy for anaemia, or watery blood, nervous debility, digestive disorders, and as a restorative after malarial attacks or other weakening illness, there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your chemist can supply them, at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

VISITORS' SPLENDID VICTORY.

HOME TEAM PULLED DOWN.

WYATT'S DEADLY BOWLING

	1st Inning.	2nd Inning.
RAJPUTANA AND C. I. COMBINE.	123	47
M. C. C.	337 for 9 Wkts.	

Saturday's match at Ajmer resulted in the victory of the M. C. C. Team by innings and 167 runs, over the Rajputana and C. I. Combine.

Sandham just missed his 5th Century in India by only 19 runs, while Wyatt displayed remarkable bowling whose deadly effect baffled the home batsmen, striking down wicket after wicket.

The Home team's second venture ended in a disastrous collapse, being dismissed for a poor 47.

HOME COMBINE'S DISASTROUS 2nd VENTURE.

AJMER, Nov. 27

The attendance to-day was much larger than on previous days when M. C. C. entered on their last day's play at Ajmer. Leyland (50) and Sandham (43) continuing their unfinished innings to the bowling of C. K. Naidu and S. M. Joshi. After a quiet start Joshi successfully appealed against Leyland for leg before wicket (95—1—51) The first wicket partnership having been broken for the addition of only a run to-day Tate joined

G. S. A.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala who headed the team against M. C. C. at Ajmer.

Sandham and another. An interesting partnership ensued which lasted exactly an hour and added 78 runs. During that period Sandham made practically all his runs behind the wickets, almost invariably playing back to Joshi's slows. But Tate stepped out and repeatedly found the boundary. Azimkhan relieving Naidu opened so well that he twice completely beat Sandham with consecutive deliveries, and off next the bait. The Surrey batsman was well held by Aziz, when within 19 runs of his century.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

A significant change was then made in the batting order, Earle being sent in instead of Wyatt, and Tate promptly taking the bent forthwith hit Joshi clean out of the ground, the ball landing well behind the regimental tent. This was just what both Joshi and Azimkhan wanted. With wonderful anticipation Joshi moved Claudius to the very edge of the squareleg boundary where that fieldsman got a catch off Joshi's first ball and held it without any difficulty, Earle being the batsman out.

Two more wickets then fell in quick succession both Tate and Gilligan picking the wrong ball to hit and being clean bowled.

Parsons and Eckersley then came together and had a merry half hour in which they put on 51 runs, Eckersley hitting five fours and five singles in his 25. At lunch interval the total was 263 for 6 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

Unusual levity marked the batting of M.C.C. after lunch. Boyes was out for runs, and though Parsons never actually violated the recognised canons of orthodox cricket, he and Boyes, and after him Wyatt scored at a furious rate. The bowling however remained steady and Joshi, except in his last two overs, gave away only reasonable number of runs. Boyes made a brilliant hit for 6 off him, easily clearing the sight screen; but in trying to repeat the very stroke he was caught by C. H. Chandarana (fielding as substitute for M. H. Chandarana) on the boundary line. Wyatt and Parsons then indulged in some whirlwind hitting scoring 52 runs in less than half an hour.

A NEW FACE.

A very effective change was then made which quickly put a new face on the state of the game. Aziz, relieving S. M. Joshi took two wickets in two overs for one run, getting Wyatt out for l.b.w. and cleanly hitting Geary's wicket soon after. Gilligan then applied closure with the total at 337 for nine wickets, Parsons being not out for 59 scores.

The M.C.C. Team were the guests of the Officers of 10/4 Grenadiers on Thursday and of the Ajmer Club on Friday night.

SECOND KNOCK OF HOME TEAM.

The remarkable collapse of their best batsmen marked the opening of home team's second innings to the bowling of Geary and Wyatt. Naidu once again proved a failure, being out leg before wicket for the second time. He and Navle opened batting but no run was scored till two wickets had fallen, both to Wyatt who bowled with deadly effect right from start, his puzzling legbreak action being most confusing to the batsmen. After Naidu was given out for l.b.w. Dongarpur was clean bowled, Wyatt having then taken two wickets in one over for no run.

J. G. Navle and Azim Khan withstood the attack till the first decade had been reached and then the Hindu wicket-keeper was caught by Parsons who was keeping wicket instead of Dolphin, just to give him some practice, as Gilligan said. Parsons acquitted himself in his new role very well indeed, giving no bye and catching for the two batsmen behind the stumps. The fourth

G. S. A.
Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, Captain of the M. C. C. due to arrive in Bombay to-morrow.

wicket partnership, that between Azim Khan and Salter which added 13 runs, was the longest stand of the innings. Both S. M. Joshi and Ramsahai made a gallant attempt to avert a defeat, but the bowling was altogether too good for them. With eight wickets down for forty-two, Sandham, though very ill, came out as a last hope, recalling the M.C.C.'s final match at Karachi when Gulam Mahomed played with a temperature of 101 and Rubie batted one-handed for two overs.

Chandarana being absent owing to illness the home innings closed at forty-seven for

Mr. P. Vithal, Captain of the Hindu Team which will play against the M.C.C.

9 wickets leaving M.C.C. victorious by innings and 167 runs. The innings lasted just under an hour.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Leyland l.b.w. b S M Joshi	51
Sandham, c Aziz b Azim Khan	81
Tate, b Azim Khan	33
Earle, c E Claudius, b Joshi	7
Gilligan, b Azim Khan	3
Eckersley, c H H Dongarpur, b Joshi	25
Parsons (not out)	59
Boyes, c Substitute, b Joshi	23
Wyatt, l.b.w. b Aziz	57
Geary, b Aziz	1
Dolphin (did not bat	
Extras	17
Total (for 9 wkts.)	337

HOME TEAM:—2nd Innings.

J G Navle, c Parsons, b Geary	9
C K Naidu, l.b.w. b Wyatt	9
H H Dongarpur, b Wyatt	0
Azim Khan, b Geary	14
M G Salter, l.b.w. b Geary	1
S M Joshi, b Wyatt	10
Ramsahai, c Parsons b Geary	6
Aziz, b Wyatt	2
Claudius (not out)	0
Shulham, c Boyes, b Geary	4
Chandarana (ill-absent)	
Extra	1
Total	47

CRICKET.

THE HINDU TEAM.

SIDE SELECTED TO PLAY M. C. C.

The following have been selected to represent the Hindu Team against the M.C.C. in the opening match on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th November and 1st December:

P. Vithal (Capt.)
J. G. Navle.
S. M. Joshi.
M. H. Chandarana.
L. Ramji.
C. K. Naidu.
L. P. Jai.
D. B. Deodhar.
S. S. Joshi.
S. R. Godambe.
C. Ramaswami.

RESERVES.

K. G. Pardeshi.
B. R. Kagal.
H. A. Mahale.

SCORER.

R. V. Palekar.

THE PARSI-EUROPEAN ELEVEN.

In the second match, the following team has been selected to play against the visitors.

F. G. Travers (Capt.)
R. J. O. Meyer.
Capt. B. Howlett.
Cap. E. L. Armitage.
B. E. Kapadia.
D. K. Kapadia.
R. J. Jamsetji.
S. Colah.
P. H. Daruwalla.
S. H. Ghandi.
H. F. Vajifdar.

RESERVES.

W. J. Cullen.
G. C. Phillips.

M. C. C. TEAM IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CRIKET CARNIVAL BEGINS TO-MORROW.

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

The M. C. C. team are arriving in Bombay this morning. The first match will be played by the visitors with the Hindu team to-morrow (Tuesday), the latter being composed of Vithal, Navle, the two Joshis, Chanadarana, Ramji, Naidu, Jai, Deodhar, Godambe and C. Ramaswami.

The Bombay sporting public is very anxious to see the game of these giant wielders of the willow of England especially in view of their several glorious successes and drawn conclusions mostly favouring their side. The great Bombay Cricket carnival begins to-morrow (Tuesday).

A welcome addition to the M. C. C. side has been that of Mercer, the famous Glamorganshire bowler who arrived in Bombay by last Friday's mail boat and was seen bowling at the Bombay Gymkhana nets on Saturday afternoon.

The second match will come off on Saturday and Sunday next, between the M. C. C. and the Parsi-European Eleven, which is selected as under: Travers, Mayer, Capt. Howlett, Capt. Armitage, B. E. Kapadia, D. K. Kapadia, Jamsetji, Colah, Daruwala, Gandhi and Vajifdar.

Kalapesi has been ill recently and it is not definitely known whether he will be fit to play against the M. C. C.

It is understood Vithal, Naidu, Jamsetji and Kalapesi have been invited to play against the M. C. C. team in Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY.

INTERESTING CONTEST FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 25.

The long-expected Municipal Presidential election day came on November 12. All the 35 commissioners attended. There were two able and influential candidates in running. One was Major Zuravarsinhji, Chief Secretary, Council of Administration, the other was Mr. Nathani, a retired popular officer, and now a leading pleader. Brisk canvassing was carried on for several days. Surely there wah an unusually keen competition between the rival candidates.

EVEN SUPPORT TO CONTESTANTS.

On the election day votes were taken; each secured seventeen votes, while one voter remained silent. The retiring president, Mr. Gulabrai Desai, being himself not a member and having no power of giving a casting vote, votes had to be taken a second time. To the utter amazement of all present there was again a tie. Hence the president fixed the following afternoon for the final voting in spite of a strong protest from 18 members.

BOTH MAKE ROOM FOR ANOTHER.

Three hours before meeting time Major Zoravarsinhji jovially proposed to Mr. Nathani and some of his supporters who were standing and chatting on Motibaug Palace ground floor: "Under such unusually keen competition let us both retire with full honour. I am prepared to accept some third man of your choosing and solemnly promise to sincerely support Nathani Saheb next year." After hasty consideration Mr. Nathani accepted the proposal, though there was serious difference of opinion among his supporters.

MR. V. PAREKH ELECTED.

Finally the names of Messrs. Pherozshah Damri and Vallabhbhai Parekh were approved, but the former having declined the honour with thanks the latter was unanimously elected President at the Municipal general meeting.

GRIEVANCES OF NIZAM SUBJECT.

(Continued from previous page.)

impartiality. Places of trust and responsibility were thrown open to them and History bears evidence to the fact that the Hindu servants of the Nizam stood him in good stead and saved the Nizam's crown during the perilous times of the Maratha domination. Instead of going over to their kith and kin, viz., the Marathas, the Nizam's maratha generals and statesman served him loyally and to the last and used all their good offices and influence in his favour. The numerous Hindu Jahgirdars and Inamdars in the dominions the Nimbalkars and Jadhavs, the Raj Rayans and Nemiwants bear ample testimony to this fact. The loyalty of Raja Chandulal's family is too well known.

Linguistically the territory is divided into two main solid blocks viz: Marathwadi and Telangana not to speak of a portion of Kanarese speaking population which is by no means neglible. Out of 1000 people, 482 speak Telgu, 264 Marathi, 123 Kanarese and 104 Urdu. The dominating languages are thus Telgu and Marathi; Urdu being the language of only one 1/10th of the population and mostly restricted to big cities. It is common knowledge that both Telgu and Marathi are cultured languages having plenty of literary merit and will stand comparison with any of the spoken languages of India.

HISTORY OF 100 YEARS.

The history of the last hundred years of the Hyderabad administration is one of financial and administrative chaos and misrule. The State had been heavily in debt, vast territories were farmed out to the highest bidders who screwed out money most unscruplously, there were no land laws worth the name. The Arabs and Rohillas were at large like wolves amongst sheep. The rulers had no capacity to rule and the ministers though capable men were powerless to eradicate the deeply rooted system of mal-administration and corruption. Great credit is due to the disinterested service rendered by that wise statesman Sir Charles Metcalfe who effected many improvements in the state and by employing Europeans in the civil services improved the administration to a great degree, practically taking the government in his own hands. He laid the foundation of reformed Land tenure subsequently completed by Sir Salarjang in 1875. He tried to improve the finances of the State though he had to quarrel with the influencial Palmer Company. The non-interference policy of Lord William Bentinck, however, stopped this onward course of improvement and the administration again reverted to its former standard of misrule.

With the advent of Sir Salar Jang's wise administration matters came to a higher level and remained so till his death in 1883. Matters again lapsed into the old ways and remained practically so till the death of the last Nizam.

The memory of the last Nizam, is however cherished amongst his subjects as he was considered to be of pious character to whom the Hindu and Mahomedans were equal. Though the domination of Muslim rule was fully in evidence even then, the ruler was completely free from any such bias and important places were filled by Hindu officials as well.

With the present Nizam, H. E. H. Mir Osman Ali Khan, came a change. He is a man of remarkable energy and intelligence, though all the energy is misguided. Educated in the modern style and devoting his personal attention to the minutest details of administration he has improved the finances of the state and imported some competant and educated men into the administration. With them, however, came though these could not continue in office very long spirit which seems to have accentuated the ruler's new and young zeal for Muslim religion and culture and we find a systematic and well planned effacement of all that is Hindu.

Hindu officers are removed one after another or are replaced by Muslim officers as places fall vacent, the Osmania University is practically a sectarian institution, the compulsion and preference of Urdu over the dominant vernaculars viz: Telgu and Marathi, want of provision for these vernacular schools and the difficulty, if not prohibition, to start schools by private enterprise, even the changing of ancient Hindu names of towns to Muslim names are systematic attempts of supplanting all that is Hindu by Muslim. The same sectarian spirit percolates downwards and the Hindu hardly gets redress. Distinction is even maintained in alloting Scholarships to students who are sent abroad and Hindu interests are systematically neglected. We shall say more about religious intolerance as we proceed.

"MONEYGRABBING POLICY."

But theer are certain mal-practises to which both the Hidus and the Muslims are equally subjected and we shall examine these first. H. E. H. does not seem to possess any respect for the rights of property. Without even the semblance of a judicial trial he has deprived several of his Noblemen and Jahgirdars of their properties and reduced them to a state of penury. Such instances have already been exposed in newspapers and many more must be in existence. The Hindus and Muslims have suffered alike, perhaps the Muslim nobility being larger in number, has suffered more. Whenever an interference is possible, on any pretext, the ruler is never slow to let the opportunity go. The right of adoption which is an important part of Hindu substantive Law, is made conditional on the sanction of the ruler and advantage is taken of this right to secure attachments of Estates or at least the present of a large amount. The Nazar system has already become a scandal. Large amounts are screwed out under this outwardly innocent names.

NATURAL LOVE OF INDIANS FOR NATIVE RULERS.

The Indans, even those that have come under Western influence have always got a soft corner in their heart for the native rulers and the Nizam's subjects are no exception to this. Even the British Indian subjects entertain greatest respect and love for the native Chiefs and unless the maladministration is grave enough they never help the exposure of these defects. Many Native Chiefs have, however, not come up to the standard of modern ideas and have been squandering the money of their loyal subjects and diverting them into channels contrary to the real welfare of the people committed to their care.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

The Hindu subjects in the Nizam's Dominions are helpless whenever the interests and sentiments of the Hindu Community clash with those of the Mahomedans. The extreme religious intolerance and bigotry evinced by H. E. H. the Nizam and his Muslim Officers show their unfitness to rule over subjects of a different faith. The ban on Hindu Music (vide Firman 17 Alban 1326), the stopping of important festivals like Dasera and Ganapati or postponing them for the sake of Mohoram, the restraint on building and repairs of temples, the proscription of cow pictures simply because they contain extracts from the Koran are some of the instances of this bigotry.

THE GULBURGA RIOTS.

The terrible rots in Gulburga, a city thickly populated by Hindus are the direct result of this anti-Hndu tendency. The Muslims of Gulburga must have been sure that any indignities inflicted upon the Hindus and their religious places would not meet with disfavour by the Nizam's Government, if not directly approved of. The results of the farsical inquiry show that the Nizam had no real desire to punish these offenders.

RULE BY ROYAL EDICTS.

The firmans or Royal edicts, not always laying down any policy but relating to petty cases in which the ruler has taken personal interest, show the autocratic character of his rule. Judicial decisions and decisoins of specially appointed commissions are either influenced or interfered with by these firmans and the Royal will and eccentricity is the law of the land. All the evil effects of personal rule without its attending good features have made Hyderabad dominions unsuitable for any self respecting man to live in. The recent exposure in the Madras High Court in Seth Chandmal's case is a case in point.

Further referring to the ban on meetings, newspapers and persons, Mr. Kale proceeded:—

Most of the services are notoriously corrupt. This was even admitted by the Nizam in one of his firmans but the effect of the Ruler's passion for money and his general ways of administration have not been able to eradicate the evil, which exists in its virulent form even to this day.

THE REMEDY.

It is not our main purpose to make a full enumeration of all the autocratic vagaries and acts of misgovernment of the Nizam. Our chief object is remedial-Nothing but a scheme of responsible government based on an elective system in proportion to the numerical strength of different communities and interests with proper and effective safeguards for the protection of minorities would remedy the deep rooted evil which exists in the system and traditions of the Nizam's Government, accentuated though it is by the eccentricities and religious bigotry of the present Ruler. In a fit of good humour H. E. H. had issued a firman D 14th Jamadilawal 1338 Hijari, corresponding to the year 1922 expressing his desire to make an advance by way of expansion of the Legislative Council and Government Machinery and ordering the Sadar-i-Azam, Sir Ali Imam, to prepare a scheme. The directions given include provision for—

(a) Substantial introduction of the elective element, (b) direct voting, (c) representation of all important classes and interests, (d) effective protection of minorities leaving the details of franchise and the proportion of the official element to the elected and non-official and details of the powers and functions to be allotted to the Council, to be fixed after the recommendations of the Sadar-i-Azam.

Inspite of our difficulties we must fight our way to achieve these political reforms by all legitimate means in our power. As a first step we should signify our keen desire by a resolution and petition to the H. E. H. the Nizam and watch what his attitude towards the proposal is.

CONTROL BY PARAMOUNT POWER.

As said before, all this depends upon the will of the ruler. The present remedy for removing the acute evils existing in the administration lies in an appeal to the British Government. The responsibility of the British Government is clear. They have guaranteed the internal and external defences of the native states. They have taken upon themselves to protect the rulers of Native states from internal excitement and if there is any outburst of internal disaffection, however due it might be to oppression, the ruler's military power will be supplemented by the British regiments. It is thus impossible for the subjects of the Native States, however oppressed they might be, to turn against their rulers, the only way nature has left for the oppressed people to seek redress.—and which is the only check to the unbridled career of a despot. The Government of India cannot follow a policy of non-interference in such cases when the ruler of a native state and his subjects are at war as happens in independent countries according to the principles of International law, where they leave the subjects of independent states to the free play of nature and to carve out their own destinies.

Until a sufficient proportion of Hindus of independent character is secured, a strong European element in the higher services is necessary to relieve the oppression to some extent and put a check upon the vagaries of the ruler and the corruption and incompetency of the lower services. The proportion of Hindu officers trained in the freer atmosphere of British India must be immediately increased. The results of the recent appointment of Sir Kishan Prasad will be watched with interest.

Indian officers both Hindu and Muslim known for their independent character may at first be borrowed from the adjoining British Provinces, to set a high standard of administrative efficiency and impartility in these dominions till the indigenous people income capable. Corruption must be put down with a strong hand. Muslim officials who have shown a decided leaning towards their co-religionists and antipathy towards the Hindus must be replaced by other Muslims known for their impartiality. The sons of the soil both Hindu and Muslim must be encouraged to fit themselves by training and development of character to serve their own country affording them equal opportunities for service. For this, sympathetic European Heads must be immediately appointed with instruction to guard the interests, not of the Imperial Government and of the European services, but of the state itself and of the subjects both Hindu and Moslem.

A deputation consisting of leading subjects of the state and if this is not possible, of their advocates from the British provinces should wait on the Viceroy and request him to appoint a commission of inquiry giving full opportunities to all parties to put their case before it.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of the resolutions proposed to be moved at Sunday's session of the Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference:—

(1) That this Conference of the Hyderabad Subjects and Sympathisers entirely approves of and accepts the principle and policy of interference with the internal affairs of Indian States, as declared in the Despatch forwarded by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Government of the Nizam on 26th March, 192 ; and this Conference therefore requests the Government of India that in pursuance of the said principle, the Government of India should forthwith against a charges that have been publicly made against His Exalted Highness the Nizam for his acts of injustice and oppression.

(2) Pending the inquiry by a Commission or otherwise into the unjust and oppressive administration of the Nizam and the adoption of some definite course of action as the result of such inquiry, this Conference humbly requests that in order to restrain as far as possible the numerous acts of oppression and iniquity now rampant in the State, the Government of India should be their friendly yet authoritative advice, compel His Exated Highness the Nizam to introduce without delay the following reforms:—

(a) Restrictions on the freedom of speech and writing should be abolished; (b) Ban against newspapers and on the liberty of individuals should at once be removed; (c) Restraints put upon the activities of private educational enterprise should be abrogated; (d) The Jagirs and Watan of both the Hindus and Mussalmans that have hitherto been arbitrarily confiscated or illegally handed over to the Court of Wards should be resteced; (e) The practice of levying a Nazrana should be entirely stopped and all the Nazaranas collected by force or coercion should be refunded; (f) All the officials notorious for corrupt practice and for forcibly collecting the Nazarana should at once be dismissed and punished according to law; (g) The obstacles placed in the way of free observance by the Hindus of their religious rites should be withdrawn and full religious liberty should be guaranteed to them, and (h) In view of the fact that notwithstanding that 90 per cent. of the population of the Hyderabad State are Hindus, they are deliberately and systematically excluded from Government service as not even 5 per cent. of Government Posts are held by them. This Conference requests that this iniquity should be removed and the Hindus should be given posts of responsibility in proportion to their number and influence.

(3) In view of the proclamation of establishing Responsible Government in India as announced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State on 20th August, 1917, this Conference humbly requests the British Government, to appoint a Royal Commission consisting of Representatives of the Paramount Powers, the Indian Princes, the subjects of British India and subjects of all Indian States to consider the position of the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India.

(4) This Conference earnestly desires that Responsible Government should be immediately introduced in the Hyderabad State under the negis of its ruler.

(5) This Conference humbly requests the National Congress, the publicists and the people of British India to record their full sympathy and support to the subjects of the Hyderabad State in their peaceful, legitimate and constitutional efforts to have their grievances redressed and a system of responsible administration introduced into the Hyderabad dominions.

(6) This Conference hereby appoints the following gentlemen with powers to add to constitute a Deputation to explain the situation to His Excellency the Viceroy and pray for immediate relief.

(7) This Conference hereby empowers the Secretaries of the Conference to forward copies of the Resolutions to the King Emperor, the Secretary of State, H. E. the Viceroy, the British Resident at Hyderabad, His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and to make all the necessary arrangements for the Deputation.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 26.

Mr. Sanjana; the Joint Sessions Judge of Thana, disposed of yesterday a very heavy heavy sessions case which lasted for the last ten days and which brings to prominence the great part played by the institution of Jamat in the village social life and how penalty of violent and unnatural death is smetimes inflicted on those who try to frustrate the object of taking communal action by way of social boycott against certain individuals at the Jamat.

Gondya Bemtya Patil, Ragho Ambya Patil and eightcen other Agris, residing at Chierl in Taluka Panvel were charged under Sections 147, 148, 302, 325, 323, and 149 of the I. P. C. for having formed an unlawful assembly with the common object of killing (1) Bapu Padaji and some others of Veshir and murdered (1) Bapu Padaji (2) Gopya Ganpat (3) and Rama Ganpat and caused grievous hurt to Rambhau Kamalya and simple hurt to Govar Ganpat and Mahadu Pandu. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12 were armed with deadly weapons, such as iron bars and sickles and the rest with sticks. The facts of the case are as follow:—

The people of 84 villages in Taluka Panvel had two years ago excommunicated the people of Belpada, as one of them had not given his daughter in marriage to the person to whom it was promised. One of the Agris of Jasai, however, employed one Agri of Belpada as a ploughman. The matter was referred to the Jamat which was held on 8th August last in the Chowk on Sardar Biwalkar, at Chirle. Bapu Padaji took a leading part in the debate in favour of the people of Jasai and succeeded in defeating the object of the Chirle Agris including the accused. Then Bapu Padaji placed his personal grievance before the Jamat stating that the accused No. 1 had charged him with the theft of his seedlings. Then, it seems, hot words were exchanged between the people of Veshir and those of Chirle, and an impending fight was averted.

On the following day in the morning Bapu Padaji, Gopya Ganpat, Rama Ganpat, Govar Ganpat, and seven others had gone casually to one Kalu Patil of Ovale. After taking tea, they were returning at about 2-30 p.m. when they saw at some distance about 100 villagers including the accused marching in their direction. Apprehending trouble they began to run away, but were pursued and overtaken by the accused and attacked brutal with the result that three of them were killed on the spot and others sustained severe injuries.

The jury brought a unanimous verdict of "guilty" under all the sections and all the accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one month's simple imprisonment to transportation for life. Eight of the accused were sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Shringarpure, the Public Prosecutor for Kolaba District, appeared for the Crown; while the defence was conducted by Mr. G. B. Pradhan assisted by Mr Walavalkar.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

TRAGIC END OF GRAZING MONEY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 26.

(1) Ambu Ganu Daki, (2) Joma Ganu Daki, (3) Kamalya Nagu Daki, (4) Pa[illegible]a Kamalya Daki and (5) Shankar Posha Daki, were placed before Mr. Shanon, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a common jury on Monday last, and tried for an offence punishable under sec. 304 I. P. C. for having caused the death of Posha Nagu Daki of the village of Kolkhe in the Panvel Taluka by striking him with kicks and fist blows on his chest, stomach and sides. The story of the prosecution was as follows:—

It appears that the complainant in this case, one Narayan Posha Daki, the son of the deceased, kept with him the grazing money on behalf of the whole village community, and, in connection with the same, a Jamat was called by accused Nos. 1 and 3 in the house of the deceased. The accused were not on good terms with the deceased. The proceedings before the Jamat was commenced by the accused No. 1 demanding from the complainant the grazing money then and there, and as the demand was made in a loud tone, the complainant asked him to behave properly before the Jamat. Thereupon, accused No. 1 rushed at the complainant, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. They were separated by the deceased and three others. Accused No. 1 then caught hold of the deceased, threw him violently on the ground, and sat upon his chest. Accused No. 2 sat upon his stomach and both of them struck the deceased on his chest and sides, and the other accused also struck him with fist blows and kicks. They were then separated and the accused were driven outside the house. Posha Nagu, the deceased, then went to the house of one Chakya, where he had a fainting fit and vomited. He was taken home by the complainant where he died after some time. The medical officer to whom the dead body was sent for post mortem examination found two ribs fractured and the spleen and liver ruptured.

The jury brought a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and they were sentenced as follows:—Accused Nos. 1 and 2, four years' rigorous imprisonment and accused Nos. 3, 4, and 5, one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Sindhkar.

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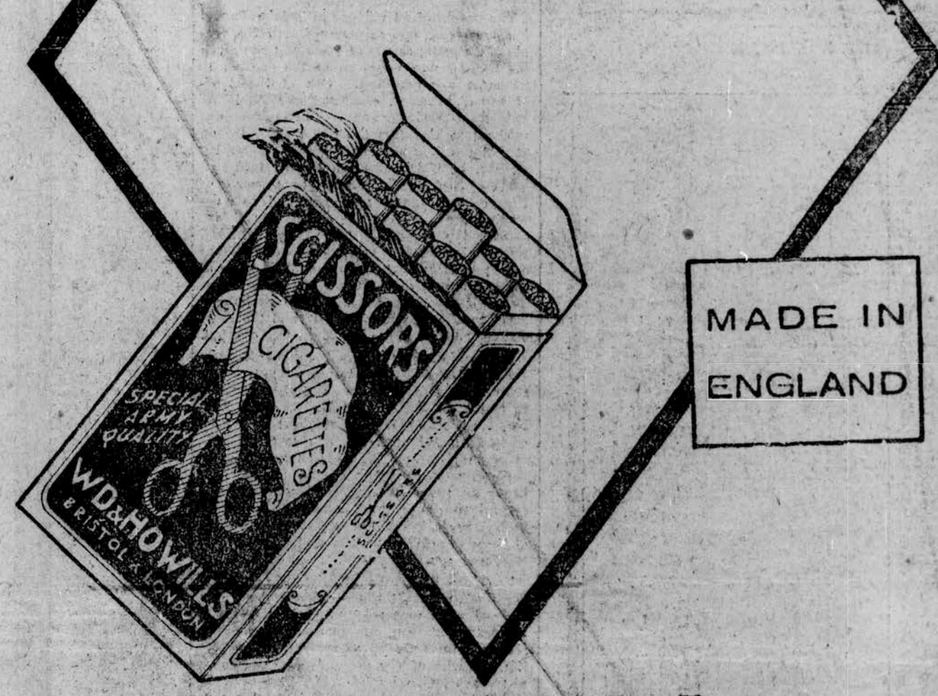

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